The Pacific.

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THE PACIFIC.
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DEVOTED TO
Religion, Education & Useful Intelligence.

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For the Pacific.

The College.

What it is, and why we need it in California.

The College is an institution where education can be acquired,—the education of the body, mind, and heart. It is a place where the young can exercise their faculties, and in so doing, increase their power. It is not only a place for gaining knowledge, but for acquiring mental discipline. A place in which to learn to exercise the reason, to strengthen the judgment, and the memory, and train the imagination, and enthrone the conscience. A place for intellectual exercise, furnished with the necessary apparatus; such as books, instruments, cabinets and the like, with teachers to direct how to use them. The college is a little miniature human society. It has its customs, its laws, its tone, its moral sentiment. And in this youthful society, the professors and officers are expected to mingle, and exert a wholesome and controlling influence,—correcting errors, holding up the noblest motives, inciting to worthy action, and enforcing obedience, if necessary, to rules of good order. The college is such a place, to which youth from far and near may resort, and spend together a term of years, in that period of life, when character is forming, taking shape, and receiving its direction. A place where they may mingle together, and try their strength with one another,—make thorough acquaintance, and form intimacies that will be of lasting value in the various responsible positions of after life. The college is a place for gaining an education of the highest grade; a place for training up scientific men,—farmers, mechanics, engineers, teachers, ministers, and men fit to be officers of State and legislators,—men qualified to act a leading part in every department of honorable and useful life.

To rear a college, then, and endow and furnish it with all its necessary appointments, is a work requiring a long period of time, and a great outlay of means. And we think that this work may only be properly said to be begun, when the sons of a college begin to send their own children to their Alma Mater, thus in a large measure furnishing its hall with students.

Some few colleges in the United States have reached this period of their existence.

It will now be our object to show that *such an institution is needed in this State.*

I. We need it as a place where our own children can acquire an education.

We are peculiarly situated in this respect. There is ten-fold more necessity for the establishment of a College here, than there has ever been in any other State, since Massachusetts was new. Others have not been so remote that they could not send their children to institutions already established. But we cannot do this. There are few that have the means to send their children so far as from here to the Eastern States, and maintain them in college. The mere expense of travelling, to say nothing of other bills, would be too great to bear. But more than all, the prolonged separation of families could not be endured. No parents, having a suitable care for their sons, could consent to part with them, at the age when they must be at college, and send them six thousand miles away, for the period of four or five years! What father and mother, what brothers and sisters, could willingly consent to have a son and brother so far away, when they take into account the liabilities to sickness, and want of care such as no place but home can afford? Who could think of it, when the evil influences are remembered, that all know wait on the steps of young men from home? When we look at this matter in a practical light, it becomes clear that our sons will never have a liberal education, unless we provide them the means of acquiring it here.

And still further. We not only need a college, but we need it now. We need to have it go into operation this year. This may seem surprising to some, but to understand the reason of it, we have only to remember how our population has been made up.

Though the State is but six years old, yet many thousands of men have brought their families here, taking their children from the excellent schools at the East, and many of them are ready, or nearly so, to enter college. They are at the period of life, when, if ever, they must acquire their collegiate education. And the number of youth in the State is very large. The last annual Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction says that there are *twenty-six thousand, one hundred and seventy* children in the State, between the ages of five and eighteen years. Who can doubt, then, that college classes, formed under any sort of adequate accommodation and instruction, would fill up, and bring the college into immediate appreciation?

II. We need a college in which to educate teachers for our own State. To make this evident, it is only necessary to refer again to the Report of our Superintendent of Public Instruction, there we find that of the 26,170 children, reported as resident in the State, only 6,422 are in attendance at common schools.

"Where," asks the report,—"are the other 19,000?" It is well, indeed, to ask *where!* Let every good citizen recollect what associations surround them, in this pliant period of life, and then predist what their character will be sure to be a few years hence. They will not only be ignorant, but addicted to vice. The only way in which other States have succeeded in educating the masses, has been by establishing colleges, and educating those that thirsted for knowledge; bringing forth in this way an army of teachers, competent, and full of zeal to kindle an interest in popular education all over the land.

This is what we need to do, in like manner, and the misfortune is, that the demand is immediate, while it is impossible at once to furnish the supply. To show that the interests of the college and the common school are one, and that the latter depends on the former, we have only to look at the census; where we shall find that in those parts of the country where colleges were earliest established, and are best endowed, there is the common school within reach of every man's children,—and in its highest perfection.

But, on the other hand, in those States where there are no well conducted colleges, there are no common schools in existence. We must hasten to establish a college here, or it will soon come to pass that instead of twenty thousand youth growing up in ignorance, without common school advantages, there will be hundreds of thousands.

The Governess.

BY JOHN I. DASLEY.

We read stories of the ill-treatment governesses meet with in England, and virtuously shudder, and feel proud that *we* are not so hard-hearted. It would be well if, before censuring our neighbors, we looked a little closer at our own faults.

In a tenement lodging in C—— Street, New York, I first saw Ellen Bird. She was watering a little rose-bush that was making ineffectual attempts to grow in the hot atmosphere of June. I afterwards became acquainted with her and learn ther history. Her father had had an immense fortune, and lost it all by speculating. Worn out by disappointment and anxiety, he died, leaving his wife and daughter nothing. A rich relation placed Ellen at a boarding-school to educate her for a teacher. It was all he could do, he said. To be sure, he had a great house, and many servants, and a country-seat, but it was, at least, all he *would* do. She returned to her mother, after two years, to support both by her exertions.

"O what a life a governess leads! A servant's is felicity compared to it. Do you know, my dear madam, that if you get angry with your cook and give her a "good scolding," she will leave you, especially if she is a good cook? But who ever heard of a governess giving warning? They are 'too happy' to get employment on any terms, for there are scores of young women who will be glad to take her place if she gives herself airs.

Well, at this time, there was not in all the neighborhood a better girl, a prettier girl, a more loving, dutiful daughter than Ellen Bird. She would often nurse her mother the greater part of the night, and then be up early to take her long walk to the very other end of the city. One morning, when it had been raining hard, she wet her feet badly in a little pool in front of a grocer's shop. The shopkeeper happened to be standing at the door, and invited her in to dry her shoes. Thus sprang up a little intimacy between them, and she would often step into the store for the same purpose, for, to tell a homely truth, her shoes, well nigh worn out, were far from waterproof, and where was a poor governess to get new ones? The grocer was the only acquaintance, besides myself, that Ellen had. He always had a kind word for her. Nor did Ellen fail to ask him after the child that had broken its arm, or how his wife was, and other little queries.

"A hard life hers," the man would say to some customer, as Ellen left the store.

"Not hard at all," answered Mrs. Flanagan, the washerwoman. "Put her over a wash-tub for five or six hours, and see how she would bear it."

"You don't know all," he replied. And he was right.

Mrs. Henshaw, to whose house Ellen was going that morning, was a little out of spirits, and ready to take offence at anything Ellen might do. The very dress of the governess displeased her—it was too plain.

"I really wish you would dress better," she began in a querulous tone. "Are you ready with those quadrilles for Lucy to practice?"

"I am very sorry, ma'am, but I have been so much engaged; I have so little time to spare."

"Well, Miss Bird, if you have such pressing engagements, I suppose I shall have to engage a new—"

"O, ma'am," faltered Ellen, "I am too happy to be employed by you. I—I certainly will have them ready by to-morrow."

Poor thing! She spoke the truth. She was too happy to be employed by Mrs. Henshaw.

"Well, I will excuse you this time. Ah, I think you said, when we engaged you, that you could teach Italian."

"Yes, ma'am," replied Ellen, looking more cheerful.

"Lucy is to learn. I shall expect you to teach her without any increase of pay. I cannot afford to give any more."

Poor Ellen's face fell. She had anticipated that the increased employment would bring increased salary.

"If you object, of course I must find some other teacher, who will include Italian, at no more than your present salary," said Mrs. Henshaw.

What could Ellen do? Her mother was very sick, and needed all the comforts she could give her. Of course she was "*too happy*" to teach Italian without further remuneration, as Mrs. Henshaw said she could not give her any more. I happen to know that on that very day Mrs. Henshaw discharged a coachman, who was not handsome enough to suit her, and hired another at an increase of wages which would have supported Ellen and her mother for a month.

When Ellen returned home that night—she had been to five or six houses first, and walked at least twenty miles—she found her mother very weak, and a doctor, who was called in, could give her no hope. Her mother, he said, could live but a few days. She had to practice the quadrille that night, as she had promised Mrs. Henshaw. But could she play that gay music in the house of death, and disturb the slumber—perhaps the last *earthly* sleep—of her mother? The very thought shocked her.

There was no alteration in her parent when, with a heart, O! so sad and heavy, she set forth upon her morning walk. The grocer saw how sad she was as she passed his door. He had heard during the night, of her mother's sickness. He, too, was sad, for the child that had broken its arm was dead. "Better not tell her now," he thought; "she has her own sadness."

"You are full ten minutes behind your time," said Mrs. Henshaw pettishly.

"I am very sorry, but my mother is very sick—dying, the doctor says," replied Ellen, bursting into tears.

"Dying?—that is unfortunate. But you should remember the value of punctuality. Well, do not wait any longer. Lucy is dying to begin her quadrille."

"I am very sorry, ma'am, but I could not run through them last night when my mother was so ill."

"Of course, I consider that, but you promised me. A young lady of your occupation ought to keep her promises at any sacrifice."

"I could not disturb my mother," said Ellen appealingly.

"I excuse you this once, since your mother is dying, but don't let it happen again. You are, at least, ready to commence Lucy's Italian this morning?"

"Unluckily I forgot to bring my grammar. I suppose Lucy has one."

"Mr. Henshaw says he can't be at the expense of buying books for you to teach Lucy with. He expects you to furnish them."

Ellen, of course, had to say that her books were at Lucy's service. Thus her life was passed. All the ladies whose daughters she taught were not so unfeeling as Mrs. Henshaw, but none of them had any sympathy with her situation, and every one was fully as exacting.

That evening her mother was much worse. The neighbors said that, during the day, she had been delirious. Was it her duty to disturb her with the gay notes? She thought not. It would be better to lose the situation than forget her duty as a daughter. The next day, Mrs. Henshaw heard of a governess who not only taught Italian for the same terms as Ellen, but included German also. Ellen was, therefore, dismissed. She did not care much, for she could now stay longer in the morning with her mother. She spent now all her time at home in soothing the death-bed of her mother, hardly allowing herself any time for sleep. So worn out was she by continual watching, and so occupied with the dread anxiety about her parent's health, that she did not notice the departure of the kind grocer, and that another man, gruff and repulsive, had taken his place.

Her mother died in about a week, and Ellen began to feel the loss of her friend. She was all alone in the world. A letter sent to her rich relation had brought back a cool response recommending her to work hard and keep a good character. Work hard! In a few days she was delirious with a fever, brought on by exhaustion and grief.—When she recovered, all her pupils had procured new teachers. Then there was all the work of procuring new pupils to be gone through. Advertising took away all her slender funds. The only place she obtained was soon lost, for her employer made dishonorable proposals to her.

One cold November evening, an east wind was making every one feel uncomfortable, and most of all Ellen, who shivering in her desolate room, bending over the place where the fire ought to have been, and trying to fancy herself warmer for it. She was thinking sadly that she had no money to buy coals or food—that the next day her landlord would turn her out of the room. She was wondering what she should do then—whether it would be best to apply again to the rich relation. Best!—it was the only thing she could do. She had made many vain attempts to get employment, but had failed everywhere.

Tramp, tramp, tramp! A heavy step was mounting the lower stairs. Ellen did not heed it. It came higher. She wondered drearily whether it was her landlord come a day too soon. Higher and higher came the feet, and paused at her door.—Rat, tat! sounded the door, hit, it would seem, by sturdy, vigorous knuckles. Ellen started, and said, "Come in!"

In came the grocer, her friend. Not in mealy clothes, with the great white apron and paper hat he used to wear. No; he was dressed like a gentleman. A great pity he had not fine manners as well as fine clothes, for he had the *heart* of a gentleman—of a true gentleman, that is.

"I am come," said he, bashfully, "to get you to teach my children."

Ellen did not understand him, she thought.

"To teach your children?"

"Yes, miss I have now some property; a rich relation left me all his fortune, and my wife thinks we ought to have our children educated."

"Yes," said Ellen, as if in a dream.

"And if you will come live with us and take care of them, and be one of the family like, we shall take it very kindly of you."

"Do you mean," asked Ellen, "that I am to be your children's governess, and to live with you?"

"Yes, miss, if you will, and if five hundred dollars will satisfy you, wife told me to tell you she would heartily welcome you, and that is all about it."

While delivering this speech, the grocer had been rolling his hat over and over in his hands, and in his satisfaction at having safely delivered his message, he crushed the hat entirely. His confusion at this misfortune restored Ellen to her senses. She joyfully accepted his offer. Then they had a short conversation, in which he explained how his good fortune had come to him. A distant relation of whom he had never heard before had died intestate, and there were no other heirs. As soon as the estate was settled, and he was sure that he was so rich, the thought of the poor governess came into his head. He had heard of her misfortunes, and determined to make her happy. If you had seen Ellen six months afterwards, you would have seen that he had performed his intentions. Truly the pleasure that his goodness to her gave him, was greater than he felt when he heard the news of his great fortune.—*Ballow's Pictorial.*

POETRY.

MEMORIES—TO MY SISTER.

BY MONADNOCK.

Do you remember, my sister,
Our home in the "Old Granite State,"
In the days ere our family circle,
Was ruthlessly broken by fate?

Do you remember in spring time,
The carpet of beautiful green, [house,
That was spread out before the old farm-
While snow on the hill-tops was seen

Do you remember our rambles,
After sweet-scented, modest May Flowers,
That nestled in green pasture hillocks,
And smiled in the warm April showers?

Do you remember the garden,
And apple trees branching and strong,
Where the beautiful red-breasted robins,
Built their nests singing all the day long?

Do you remember, dear sister,
The Bible that lay on the stand,
And how we all knelt down together
And prayed in a family band?

Do you remember, one evening,
How we knelt by our father's bedside,
How kindly and fondly he blessed us
Before he so peacefully died?

These remembrances haunt me, my sister,
In the vales of this far off gold land
And memory oft brings together
The *loved* ones and *lost* of our band.

San Francisco, May 30th, 1856.

GLEANINGS.

The World.—As you love your soul, beware of the world; it has slain its thousands and tens of thousands. What ruined Lot's wife? The world. What ruined Judas? The world. What ruined Simon Magus? The world. And "what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"—*Mason's Remains.*

—A Crimean correspondent of a Paris journal, giving an account of the rejoicings which took place between the French and Russians, on the banks of the Chernaya, when the news of the armistice arrived, says: "At last they separated, promising each other to meet again. 'Good bye, till we meet in Paris!' were the words they hallooed to each other with enthusiasm, as they retired."

—An Irishman called at a printing office with an advertisement, and like a prudent man, inquired what it would cost. He was informed that for one insertion, the price would be $2; subsequent insertions 75 cents each. "An faith," said he, "I'll only have two subsequent insertions!"

—A mass meeting of the citizens of Bridgeport, Ct., the former residence of P. T. Barnum, has been called, in reference to his personal embarrassments, and to extend to him their sympathies, &c. The call is signed by some of the principal citizens of the town.

—The advertising columns of the London Times are estimated to yield the establishment the enormous sum of $3,000,000 per annum. One firm alone pays the Times as high as $150,000 a year for advertising, and there are several business establishments that pay it over $50,000 a year for advertising alone.

—Through the chairman of the committee having charge of the Girard estates, an appropriation of $20,000 was recently secured for the purpose of erecting additional buildings on the college grounds, capable of admitting at least one hundred more pupils into the institution. When the college is enlarged as designed, about one thousand pupils will be able to enjoy at one time the benefits of Mr. Girard's munificient bequest.

—Late letters from Constantinople state that the Sultan has authorized the publication of a newspaper in the Arab language, for circulation among the inhabitants of Syria, Egypt, and other parts of his empire in which Arabic is spoken. This journal, which is to bear the title of Mirat ul Ahoal (the Mirror of the People,) it is to appear once a week.

—The college boys at New Haven contemplate the erection of an $8,000 gymnasium during the next summer. The effort to raise $140,000 for the scientific school to be connected with the college, meets with good success, and about $100,000 are already subscribed, $40,000 of which is given by New Haven alone.

In digging a well at Mentz, a short time ago, two workmen discovered a large fragment of a printing press, said to bear the initials of Guttenberg, and the date, 1441, in Roman characters.

—There are now not less than 35,000 miles of telegraphic wire intersecting the United States,—more than enough to "belt the earth."

The cost of towing the steam floating battery Glatton from the Crimea to England, was £12,500, although she has never fired a shot against the enemy.

—The amount of lead sent out from Galena. Ill., the past year, was 30,125,550 pounds—value $1,732,219.

—Whoever considers the weakness both of himself and others, will not long want persuasives to foregivness.—[Dr. Johnson.

—Learning hath gained most by those books by which printers have lost.—[Thomas Fuller.

—The government Camels have arrived at Indianola, Texas.

The Voyage of Life.

The *New York Observer* contains the following notice of the engravings of Coles' celebrated paintings, to which we referred last week. We would like to see other copies of them introduced into California, besides the few sets which Mr. Abbott has generously presented. Although not authorized, we will take the responsibility of saying that we will, without charge, send for them for any parties who may desire them. The price for the four engravings is $30; or $50 for the artist's proofs.

"When Art is aiming at the moral as well as the intellectual, making the student better while it exalts his conceptions of the beautiful, refines his taste, and gives him exquisite and enduring pleasure, it is the duty of the religious journalist to speak its praise.

In our age, as in past ages, it is so often the aid and pander of vice, lavishing its genius to adorn that which corrupts, and expending its choicest beauties on objects that may gratify the eye without imparting one healthful emotion to the soul, that it is a luxury to behold one great and successful effort to make the skill of the painter and the engraver subserve the highest offices of the teacher, conveying lessons of infinite truth and wisdom in forms of beauty and grandeur, that through the eye make their deep imprint upon the tables of the heart.

Already we have announced the completion of one of the greatest works of art ever attempted, the successful engraving on steel, on a large scale, of these four paintings, making a set of pictures unsurpassed in point of execution, the dignity and beauty of the subject, and high artistic effect, by any production of modern times. The London *Art Journal* bestows upon the work the highest meed of praise, and the best critics of our country do not hesitate to pronounce them in all respects worthy of the masterly originals which they faithfully exhibit.—Were it not for appearing to be undiscriminating, we would frankly say that we consider the engravings as a higher work of art, and more impressively presenting the subject, than the paintings themselves.

It is therefore now in the power of every man of taste, and of very moderate means, to adorn his walls with works of art that will afford to him and his posterity a perpetual source of pleasure in their contemplation, while their moral effect is the happiest, preaching silently but truthfully, and pointing continually to the temple of light and glory on high, and to the dark waves of destruction and the cavern, of despair."

Locomotives.—When locomotives were first built they weighed less than five tons. This was in 1828; since then passengers and freight have increased, car after car has been supplied for their accommodation, and ton after ton has been added to the weight of the engine, in order to enable it to move the additional burden imposed upon it, until those of the largest class upon the English roads have attained the enormous weight of 32 tons, and in the United States to between 20 and 30 tons. The first locomotive performed 28 miles an hour; they now perform from 40 to 80 miles. The first locomotive cost $3,000; the St. Clair, belonging to the Hudson River Railroad, cost $12,500. The first locomotive used in the United States was the "John Bull," on the Albany and Schenectady Railroad; it is now kept as a curiosity at the Albany Nail Factory

A Valuable Invention.—A gentleman in Alleghany, Penn., has exhibited an improved machine for making horse-shoes. The iron bar of which the shoes are made is fed red-hot into the machine, and is then cut of into the required length, bent by levers, and formed upon dies, wedged and punched at one continous operation. One machine will make ten of these shoes with ease per minute, and they reqnire very little to be done to them afterward to fit them for use. The shoes are also well formed, and exhibit no straining of the fibre of the metal.

A black cloud makes the traveller mend his pace, and mind his home; whereas a fair day and a pleasant way waste his time, and that stealeth away his affections in the prospect of the country. However others may think of it, yet I take it as a mercy, that now and then some clouds come between me and my sun, and many times some troubles do conceal my comforts; for I perceive, if I should find too much friendship in my inn, in my pilgrimage, I should soon forget my father's house, and my heritage.—*Dr. Lucas.*

IDOLATRY

Causes of its Early and Wide Spread, and of its Degrading Influences.

BY REV. W. A. SCOTT, D. D.

I. First, then, in the light of the Bible, as interpreted by the earliest and most reliable records of history, we can account for man's fall from Theism into Polytheism, and for his departure from the spiritual worship of God to gross idolatry. "And even as they did not like to retain God in their worship, God gave them over to a reprobate mind, to do those things which are not convenient, being filled with all unrighteousness." (Rom. i.: 28, 29.) Sin is the source of all human error and wo. The fountain-head of Polytheism and idolatry is man's "want of original righteousness."

II. Man, though fallen from original righteousness, is still a *religious animal.* He has a capacity to love and serve his Creator, that the brute animals, with all their memory, ingenuity, and instinct, have not. The beaver may construct a house, but he cannot learn the catechism. The dog knows his master, and can track him through the populous street; but he cannot tell his master that *God is a Spirit.* Man, though ignorant and depraved, is not found wholly divested of all religious feelings. He is conscious, even in his depravity, of the want of some true religion. And as the mind will take hold of what is known, rather than of the unknown, it will naturally embrace error. It is true that knowledge is sometimes abused. Men do not always believe the truth, when it is clearly presented to them; but still it is true that men perish through *ignorance* of truth, as well as *aversion* to it. There is a strong tendency in the human mind to error, and especially to such errors as lead to idolatry. Men are naturally superstitious. They are filled with fears about the future state. They are prone to hear voices, and dream dreams, and see visions, and talk with spirits, and be frightened with ghosts. They love such things. They wish to dwell in fairy-land, or to soar away with fancy or imagination, to the realms of the spirit-world. And as the poor heathen have no true revelation about the world to come, or the nature of God and immortality, it is natural that they should embrace idolatry. For it embodies invisible beings, and renders visible the forms of those beings that are loved or feared, and from whom mankind expect blessings or cursings. It builds an immense Pantheon, and frames a mythology for every fear and wish, passion, lust, and appetite of the human heart and mind. And thus it is natural that, out of the deep longings of the human heart to see what is invisible, and to know what is future, and in the absence of Revelation, such as we have in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, that the untrained heathen mind should catch at shapes and shadows for realities, and take refuge from its ignorance and fears, in the worship of false gods, and indulge the dream of a splendid delusion. It is quite philosophical, then, to say that man's religious capabilities have contributed to the wide diffusion of idolatry. Every where some idea of a Supreme Being is found. But without true ideas of the true attributes of that Supreme Being, it is easy to perceive the reason why objects of worship that were visible should be multiplied, and that objects that inspired terror, but could not command affection, as well as objects that could gratify the appetites, should be held as worthy of divine homage. And as ignorance leads to narrow views, to low and vulgar conceptions, so it fills the mind with superstitious fears. And "*as a man thinketh in his heart, so is he.*"

III. Man is not only fallen from original righteousness, and yet still retains a *religious capacity;* but he is also a creature of *strong senses,* as well as of moral emotions. His intelligence operates through his senses. It is difficult for the highest culture to emancipate reason from the influence of the senses. Men are impressed by what they see and hear. The ear and eye are gratified by music, painting, and architecture, and by shows, festivals, and solemnities. And these arts are embodied in the services of heathendom, and of the Romish Church. In all their service there is an appeal to the senses. It is chiefly in this way the Jesuits have gained so many nominal converts, among savage and demi-savage tribes.

IV. *Idolatry unblushingly indulges the vilest passions of depraved humanity.* It is, therefore, adapted to gratify the masses of mankind, instead of regulating their desires, and elevating them to purity. Ever since the introduction of sin, man has been seeking his happiness in self-indulgence, and in the follies of the world. His creed has been "the pleasures of sin for a season." It does no good to say that sin has no pleasures. The indulgence of passion, appetite, and lust, is a pleasure of a certan kind—low, evanescent, and gross, it is true,—and it always leaves a residuum of woe. But since the apostasy has subverted our nature, mankind are prone to seek pleasure in low pursuits. And every such indulgence only increases the appetite, and habit grows upon habit, and one vice is added to another, and one indulgence precipitates another,—until even idolatry, with all its hosts of deities, can provide with difficulty for all man's craving desires and appetites. But as far as human ingenuity could do so, religion has been made, by idolatry, nothing more nor less than *one vast system of sensual gratification.* Nothing is more repulsive to our ideas of decency, refinement, and good taste, not to say piety, than the debauchery and cruelty of the idol service and ceremonies of heathen worship, even among the most cultivated pagan nations, both of ancient and modern times. We need say nothing of savage nations and cannibal tribes. Surely, no picture can be more degrading, no state or condition of mankind more utterly wretched, than the pictures of paganism, in its temples, and in its influences upon man, as seen in its most complete triumphs of sin.

As there is a fearful fascination in sin to an unrenewed heart, it is not strange, that when deities are found that sanctify the indulgence of every vice, and offer themselves as patrons and agents of all iniquity and vileness, that men should abandon themselves to work out all manner of unrighteousness. This is no exaggeration. The paintings and statuary of Herculaneum and Pompeii, of the temples and tombs of Egypt, and of the pagodas of India, and the names and attributes and acts of their deities are so lascivious, that they cannot be described.

V. Another reason for the prevalence of idolatry and for its degrading tendencies, is that *it makes man his own God and Saviour.* It exalts him to be the founder of his own religion. It makes his religion according to his own will—according to his own flesh and blood. He is not indebted to Heaven for it. It has not been given to him. He is its maker. There is no virtue in idolatry, but what is in man himself. There is no atonement, no vicarious sacrifice, no perfect obedience, no justifying righteousness, no Saviour, and in fact no God. Idols are man's own work. And though idolatry may prescribe penance and pilgrimage, impose fines and self-torturings, it has no repentance—requires no faith, and no humility. And as all this suits the natural pride of man, it is not to be wondered at that it is popular. Man is naturally selfish and self-righteous. It is his constant effort to justify and save himself, until he is enlightened from above. So long, therefore, as any pretext can be found for rejecting the doctrines of free grace—the humiliating doctrines of the cross—as the only way of salvation, so long will Christ crucified be a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence. And just so long as the human heart can find virtue in itself, and religion in the indulgence of vice—so long as it can do without God, and make itself a god; and without law, and make itself its own law, and even make heaven consist in the gratification of its own mean and unsanctified passions,—so long will it remain dead in trespasses and in sins—so long will man remain a subject of the kingdom of darkness. But there is a power sufficient to emancipate the heart. The Gospel may be foolishness to the Hindoo and the Buddhist now, as it was to the Greek. It may be unintelligible to the Pantheist and the neologist, and the will-worshipper of every school. And it may be a stone of stumbling to the Pharisee and the self-righteous formalist, and the proud legalist; but, nevertheless, IT IS THE POWER OF GOD UNTO SALVATION TO EVERY ONE THAT BELIEVETH, BOTH JEW AND GENTILE.—*Oriental.*

DUTY OF THE STATE WITH REGARD TO IDOLATRY.

On Sabbath before last, Dr. Scott delivered a discourse upon the duty of the State in regard to idolatry, as lately established in our midst, arguing against it from the principles of our government. In reply to the objection, that idolatry was punished by the Jesus with death; the Dr. argued that it was not done according to the law of the ten commandments, but from reasons peculiar to the Jewish State and polity.

The following general thoughts are the concluding sentences of the discourse, as printed in the *Chronicle.* "I do not then find in the Constitution, nor in the Word of God any right or power to interfere in any way with the perfect religious freedom of any man—not even the power to inquire whether he has any religion at all, nor what kind of religion he professes, except by way of benevolent enlightenment. We are not commanded to lead revolutions and carry fire and sword over the earth, because men are not of our way of thinking. Our great commission is to *teach* all men the knowledge of the true God and of his Son Jesus Christ, whom to know aright is life eternal. Our mission is not to destroy, but to save men's lives; to teach all nations and preach to every creature the sovereign love of God.

The true way to advance Christianity was pointed out long ago by a distinguished "doctor of the law," and "had reputation among all the people." "Refrain," said he, on a memorable occasion, "from these men, and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to naught. But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God."—(Acts V., 38, 39.) The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but spiritual; nevertheless they are powerful through God, to the pulling down of all principalities and powers that set themselves against the Gospel. The Kingdom of God cometh not with observation; it is not a religion of "pomp and gold"—and it consisteth not in the loud sounding of trumpets, nor in joyous rituals and glittering pompous ceremonies. It is righteousness, serene peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. Nothing can be more widely apart than the spirit of the Gospel and the malignant spirit of party and sect, that would call down fire from heaven upon those that do not walk with us.—The very worst perversion that can be done to religion is to convert it to the purposes of faction. I am persuaded the abuse of the Gospel, and the perversion of its sublime truths and precepts to party factions, has done more harm to the Church than all the Infidelity ever breathed out of hell. The political ranting of the pulpit has well nigh destroyed our fair patrimony. If I love not my brother, whom I have seen, how can I love God, whom I have not seen. If I hate my fellow man, because he is not a Christian, then I am not a Christian myself. If I will not allow my neighbor to go to Heaven in any other than in my own narrow sectarian way, then I am not going to Heaven myself. Persecution is as unwise as it is impious and cruel. It is *folly* in the extreme. "It not only," says a vigorous writer but I know not who, "opposes every precept of the New Testament, but it invades the prerogative of God himself. It is a usurpation of the attributes which belong exclusively to the Most High. It is a vain endeavor to ascend unto His throne, to wield his sceptre, hurl his thunderbolts. And then its history proves how useless it is. Truth is immortal; the sword cannot pierce it; fires cannot consume it, prisons cannot incarcerate it, famine cannot starve it; all the violence of men, stirred up by the power and subtlety of hell, cannot put it to death. In the person of its martyrs it bids defiance to the will of the tyrant, who persecutes it, and *with the martyr's last breath predicts its own full and final triumph.* The Pagan persecuted the Christian, but Christianity lives. The Roman Catholic persecuted the Protestant, but yet Protestantism still lives. The Protestant persecuted the Roman Catholic, but yet Catholicism lives. The Church of England persecuted Nonconformists, and yet Nonconformity lives. When persecution is carried to its extreme length of extirpating heretics, Truth may be extinguished in one place, but it will break out in another."—*If opinions cannot be put down by fair and honest arguments, they cannot be put down by bayonets.* "Truth, like a torch, the more it is shook, the more it shines." As the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church in primitive times, so now Truth often goes from the Cross triumphing. It is sure of victory in the end, not only by its own evidences, but by the suffering of its confessors.

If then we are the sincere followers of Christ, and are zealous that his truth shall prevail among men, and peace be established on earth, we must allow men to judge for themselves, and embrace the opinions they think right without any proscriptions, or without any hope of reward or any fear of temporal punishment. The relation of the State to Idolatry I have endeavored to make thus prominent, not for any political or commercial bearing it may have. These points in regard to the Chinese and other Pagan nations with whom we are in contact, I do not now design to touch. And the less so, because it is unnecessary, seeing that an interesting, candid and able pamphlet has been recently published on the subject, and addressed to the Legislature by the Rev. Wm. Speer, of this city. My aim is higher. I am seeking to find out in the light of history and philosophy, and from a gospel stand-point, our duty as Christians and patriots to these people, who from afar, are now among us with their gods. And I am sure the way to emancipate them from the power of heathen darkness, and to convert them to Christ is not to oppress them as strangers, nor to discourage them in their honest toils, nor to harrass them with any unnecessary laws, nor to invoke the aid of the secular power to build dungeons for them, if they will not worship our God as we do. We are not to ask for legislative enactments to pull down their temples and prohibit their worship. No. There is a more excellent way. We are to teach them by the law of kindness. We must exercise patience and forbearance toward them. We must set them an example of high-minded, honorable treatment, and of generosity and of justice. It is by our Christian deportment, and not by legal statutes, that we are to win them to truth. They will judge of our God by our treatment of them. They will decide for or against Christianity as they see our lives to be correct or ungodly. We must therefore, pray for them, and unceasingly strive to drive the darkness out of their heathen mind by pouring in the light of truth, especially the light of the Glorious Gospel of the Grace of God.

The tallest trees are most in the power of the winds; and ambitious men of the blasts of fortune.—*Penn.*

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1856.

Job Printing.

Will our friends please bear in mind that we have in connection with the "PACIFIC" a Job Printing department, and are prepared to print at short notice such work as Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Billets, Posters, Hand-bills, Bill-heads, Labels, and every other description of printing, in all colors. Our terms are as low as any in the State.

The Case of Judge Terry.

We do not envy those who, either as jurors or executives authorized to exercise or withhold final clemency, are called upon, with a word or the stroke of a pen, to decide the doom of a fellow man. The possibility that so remote a cause as the expression of our humble opinion, should influence the fate of the chief prisoner of the Committee, causes in us an unusual care and solicitude in regard to the words which we may write. We cannot express an absolute belief that Mr. Terry ought or ought not to die.—There is a question back of this, upon which all turns; and this we wish to present plainly before our readers. The first thing is to determine whether, under any circumstances, Mr. Terry can be justly punished. The crime is, first of all, to be judged aside from any political offence or justification; yet there the matter does not end. To our mind there can be no doubt about the nature of the crime. Mr. Terry was not personally attacked. No hand was laid upon him. His victim was an unarmed man. Judge Terry was not in any danger and could not have supposed himself so; even if *Mr. Hopkins had succeeded in wresting the gun* which was pointed at him from Terry's grasp. The impulse was not fear: it was not in self-defence that the terrible wound was inflicted.—Nor does the state of things actually existing here, meliorate the deed. Judge Terry was acting in no public capacity, but simply as a private individual. He was attempting to execute no writ. If the writ, the service of which he resisted, was illegal, his resistance of it was equally so. It was entirely a gratuitous, personal thing. That was not the way to settle matters, as between the State and the Committee. He might just as well walk up to any member of the Committee on the street, or to one of the guard before the door of the Vigilance Committee rooms, and shoot him down as one guilty of treason, as to have stabbed Mr. Hopkins. If he acknowledged not the authority of Mr. Hopkins to arrest Maloney, the people have no more obligation to acknowledge the right of Mr. Terry to kill Mr. Hopkins, except in self-defence, which is not plead. He was no longer *Judge* Terry in that matter of the street; for he had abandoned his judicial power to try brute force, in arresting what he was pleased to term an "insurrection." The plea that a state of war existed, is not true technically more than in reality; because the Governor had not declared war, or authorized even a soldier to shed blood; and no one had a right to *infer* a state of war, from the fiction of the Governor's proclamation. If war existed, Judge Terry would certainly have been an ungenerous soldier to draw weapons upon an unarmed adversary, or a treacherous one, to violate an implied truce, which permitted him freedom and ensured him safety in the city declared to be in a state of insurrection. Judge Terry then was engaged in no public service to justify violence. He was defending no private right against assault. He was by no technicality shielded by the usages of warfare, for any deed of violence which he might commit. He chose to place himself in the way of a conflict, where, if others were exercising illegal power, *he* was not offering legal opposition. If it was an unauthorized officer that he resisted, he resisted in a way authorized neither by law or right. And therefore, if he took life, otherwise than in defence of his own life he is guilty of murder; and if his victim dies, he also deserves to die. We can reach no other conclusion. The act of murder was there, unmodified by any existing state of things: the spirit of murder was there, if we can judge from all appearances.

But it does not yet follow from all this, that the Committee ought to put Judge Terry to death. They have not attempted to execute justice in every instance, superceding *altogether* the officers of the law; nor if they did, does it follow that the ends of justice might not be answered in the infliction of a punishment less than the extreme limit which justice allows. In inflicting penalties, the Committee more especially seeks to do it in those cases where, if left to courts, motives of interest would avail to let the accused go free. This is peculiarly such a case. Both judicial power and executive are interested to deliver this man from punishment. And they would justify themselves on the plea that he represented the power now striving to put down the Committee, and those who are with the Committee. Precisely this fact, which would be his justification from punishment in their hands, must have weight in deciding his punishment in the hands of the Committee. To the crime against society, which would be no wise avenged except by the Committee, he has added the crime, in the eyes of the friends of the Committee, of doing an useless deed of violence, as an earnest of what he would do, were it in his power, with any member of the Committee. He has thus proved the spirit and quality of his opposition: his blindness to the right and legitimacy which a revolution acquires by vast majorities: his implacableness against this great majority: his madness against all who are under the direction of the Committee. Forsaking legitimate opposition, he descends to the arena of personal, reckless murder. Then the very motive which would operate to screen him in the eyes of those for whose cause he has done this, becomes a just motive to the Committee to punish him, not only as a criminal to society, but as a political offender against the successful power in a revolution whose advantages are not yet fully consummated. This revolution has not risen to a violence which would render it wise or just to punish men capitally, for being found in arms against it; yet they who regard this as a revolution of the people for the re-assertion of the laws; for the putting down of leagued corruption; for the bringing in of a purer administration of justice; for social existence itself, cannot fail to see in Judge Terry the Saul of this recent persecution: leaving the Sanhedrim to go in person, "exceedingly mad" against the multitudes of this holy movement. If they are right, he is criminal. If their work shall stand, he must fall; except his eyes be opened to see that it is the people against whom he is mad; and their power, the good against which the proud Tarsite has sworn life-long resentment. The very connection of his deed of blood with this revolution enhances his guilt, in the eyes of all those who approve of the revolution. It must be so. And while he would not suffer death for this alone, yet this fact enters as an element into the decision of his fate. The safety of the revolution is now the paramount object to be attained; for this, in the eyes of the people, is equivalent to the safety of the State. While doing no injustice to their prisoner, the Committee must take such steps as will secure *this* end. If he deserves death for a crime against society, his relation to this movement of the people, *may be* the reason why the Committee should inflict death. One thing is absolutely certain: the Supreme Judge of the past, and the Committee, with those who have sustained them, cannot both have power in this State: even could they both live. We conceive this point to be perfectly clear. More than a Damascene miracle were needed to change Judge Terry into an upholder of the cause which he has persecuted with such relentless hate, even when the people have adopted it as their own cause. Pharisee of the Pharisees, he knows no political economy that recognizes the *Supreme Right* of the people. Light may fall on our path, if we quote two passages of English history lying before us. They are from the 3d volume, recently issued, of Macauley. The first has reference to the relations between the rulers and the people, and the right of revolution whenever the people are pressed to it by their convictions of its necessity and the prospects of its accomplishment. The other conveys principles bearing directly upon the immediate case before us.

"The Whig theory of government is, that kings exist for the people and not the people for the kings: that the right of a king is divine, in no other sense than that in which the right of a member of parliament, of a judge, of a juryman, of a mayor, of a head-borough, is divine; that while the chief magistrate governs according to law, he ought to be obeyed and reverenced; that *when he violates the law he ought to be withstood*; and that when he violates the law gross*ly, systematically and pertinaciously, he ought to be deposed*. On the truth of these principles depended the justice of William's title to the throne."

There are few in England or America now who deny this doctrine as applied against a king; and yet we have among us those who affect to be filled with horror, at the idea of a people taking power out of the hands of judges, sheriffs and deputies who have *confessedly* violated the law "grossly, systematically and pertinaciously." Shame on such *republicans* who admit the complaint, yet have not enough of the element even of liberal and constitutional monarchism, to make the application of a doctrine so self-evident as this.

"Much was said about the history of writs; much about the etymology of the word parliament. It is remarkable that the orator who took the most statesman-like view of the subject, was old Maynerd. In the civil conflicts of fifty eventful years, he had learned that questions affecting the highest interests of the Commonwealth, were not to be decided by verbal cavils, and by scraps of Law French and Law Latin; and being by universal acknowledgment the most subtle and the most learned of English jurists, he could express what he felt without the risk of being accused of ignorance and presumption. He scornfully thrust aside, as frivolous and out of place, all that black-letter learning which some men, far less versed in such matters than himself, had introduced into the discussion. "We are," he said, "at this moment out of the beaten path;" if therefore, we are determined to move only in that path, we cannot move at all. A man in a revolution, resolving to do nothing which is not strictly according to established form, resembles a man who has lost himself in the wilderness, and who stands crying, 'Where is the king's highway? I will walk nowhere but on the king's highway!' In a wilderness a man should take the track which shall carry him home. In a revolution we must have recourse to the highest law, the safety of the State."

Here is the whole thing in a single view.—Men now believe that the ratifying of this revolution, is the only safety and peace to the State; revolutions do not go backwards. It is only required now to seal what has been accomplished peacefully, by leaving no adverse power to wreak petty, yet annoying revenge; and at the same time to lift up no avenging wave among the people themselves, by a single stroke of injustice. What is wanted in these times, is simply to know what is for the safety of the State; what will secure peace upon the basis of all that has passed and that cannot be rescinded. The Committee seek not for the "king's highway," but for the way home. The old Maynard whose counsel they want now, is not the man of technicalities, but of wisdom for the moment. In the spirit of Maynard, the Committee has acted and will act; making a highway for themselves and the people.

The Committee must carry this revolution to a point where it cannot react with all the force of Judge Terry's revenge, and all the hate of others who hold office. And they will carry it to that point. It is not for their sake alone; it is for the people's sake, and for the sake of enduring peace. The people and their popular, and now ascendant cause, have nothing to fear from any one who was not their enemy before. They have nothing to fear from Gov. Johnson; for he has no vengeance to wreak. No James II. can remain at Whitehall, or Jeffries on the bench. Let Judge Murray resign, and not longer use the people's money to support his low indulgencies. Let the sheriff lead off himself and his bad brood of deputies. Let these end the revolution, by conceding what the people justly demand; without the necessity of their reaching it by force. Let them resign now, rather than wait for a deeper, mightier wave to cast them forth violently. Long ago we expressed our conviction that it must come to this. We owe them no ill will. May they repent of the sins they have committed against this people. May Judge Terry be permitted to live, in a humbler sphere: to learn that the throat of an indignant people cannot be cut, gullet and windpipe, by the bowie knife even of a judge. Let him live to repent of his error in attempting to breast a wave of popular reform, and to put his brute strength in the breach, to be borne away by a people's provocation. Let Scannell repent of the wrongs he has done, in placing bad men to *execute justice*, paying them by such positions for bad deeds.

We sincerely hope that Judge Terry's life can be spared, consistently with the necessities which we have indicated. But this depends upon himself and his friends; and can be secured not by partial representations and false issues, but by meeting the facts as they exist. We have sympathy with Judge Terry; for we believe him an honest man, although a violent, dangerous man; and we say this, on the testimony of the best men of the city where he has lived longest in California. From a personal visit there, we know that the prevailing sentiment of the place is, that he is a dangerous man. We have deep sympathy with Judge Terry's noble wife; and for her sake we hope that his life may be spared. Yet not at the price of the safety of the State which he had well nigh plunged into civil war, bathing our fair city in blood.

CONDITION OF MR. HOPKINS.—Nothing certain can yet be said concerning his prospects. It is scarcey possible that he can recover.

Our Whole Country.

On the eve of celebrating another anniversary of our National Independence and glory, we are called upon to read and ponder the most startling series of events, that a mail from the East has ever brought to our shores. Not the prospect of a foreign war; but the sadder prospect of a war of the States whose union was cemented with the blood of our fathers, and has been hallowed by all the memories and hopes of this great people. The events which are detailed in these columns, are food for the saddest reflection, and it becomes us on this anniversary day, usually made glad with heart-stirring voices and booming guns and waving flags, to betake ourselves to prayer for our country. It is all that we can do. We forbear any comments at present. Happily, in the midst of other dangers, threatening our own existence, we have been united here as one people, and so we will remain. We have reason for devout thankfulness, that no sectional or fanatical element has risen successfully in our midst, to weaken our efforts or palsy our aims to rescue society here from its worst abuses.

Editorial Correspondence.

How quickly a week passes at home, and now we are off again for the mountains. How rapidly the boat glides over the waters. How lovely the evening comes stealing on, as we move up the straits, past silent hills, reposing calmly, sweetly beneath the full moon. The crowd retires for slumber; but an hour spent upon the bow, in the open air alone, with the still world stretching illimitably around, and the waters dashing and rippling about the boat, and the *great heavens spread out above, bespangled* with the scintillations of Jehovah's glory, is worth thousands of hours lost in the dance and senseless mirth. The morning comes, and in a coach we are soon rattling over vallies and hills midst dust and heat; till lo! journeying is ended, and work begins. We are set down at La Grange, the lowest gold-seeking town on the Tuolumne, and the shire town of the new county of Stanislaus. This place lies still among the foot-hills, but only a mile below the first high range of the great Sierras. It is a dry, ver dureless region at this season of the year, and would seem destined to be so forever. But when it shall be needed, the hand of man, resorting to a system of irrigation by damming the great rivers above, conveying the water out among these hills and over the plains, shall make the whole region fertile, beyond all which the valley of the Nile ever knew. Even now, with only ordinary cultivation in the right season of the year, in Winter instead of Spring, better wheat, barley, rye, oats, flax, &c., can be raised, than is common in most of the Atlantic States; while patches of valleys of greater or less extent, teem with the finest of vines and vegetables, peaches, pears and grapes, surpassing anything known at the East.

La Grange lies on a beautiful bench, on the south side of the river, about forty feet above the water, and lacks only shade trees to make it beautiful. The entire absence of these, gives a sterile aspect to the place. The town needs a good Court House, and a good Church, and brick buildings to give it the appearance of stability and permanency. There are some fifteen families here, and perhaps two hundred miners, all living in common frame buildings or light cabins and tents, with only two one-story brick buildings, and an adobe house, roofed with canvass. The town is new yet, and has a chance of improving; but at present there is a decided want of what would strike the stranger with an impression of thrift, energy and progress, such as is seen in many new places. There is too much gambling and loafering apparent, too much swearing heard, and too little interest manifested in schools and other necessary attendants of civilization. Yet there are some excellent people here, as shown by their having a good Division of the Sons, a fine Chapter of of the Templars, a Lodge both of Masons and Odd Fellows, a day school with a male teacher, and regular religious worship, upon which, however, only a few we were told, attend. The mining ground is good, extensive and very permanent. But the want of water greatly limits mining operations. The river also, above, runs for nearly twenty miles through the most rugged, rocky cañons, and with so little fall, that this want of water cannot well be remedied. A good ditch, however, passes the town, and affords fine mining opportunities a half mile below on a low bench during this season when the river has but little water in it, so that a drainage can be obtained for the claims. It is proposed that a large ditch be commenced, near fifty miles up the river, and taken far around through the mountains to the south, supplying a number of places, and finally terminating at La Grange.—This would require a great expense, but if done, would bring into working condition immense mining grounds. We left with the people about the usual number of subscriptions for the *Pacific*, which appeared to be truly valued by the men of thought and character in the place.

DON PEDROS.—From La Grange, a trail leads one over and through the mountains to the east, up the river eight miles to Don Pedros. This town is located at a good mining locality, at the principal crossing of the river for stages and teams that are destined farther south, in Mariposa County. Here the same want of water is felt as at La Grange; yet efforts are being made to remedy it, in part, by bringing the waste water from the Columbia Ditch on the north.—But the most important mining is done in the bed of the river, during the latter part of summer. The companies which have succeeded in getting into the river the past year have done well. But this summer, the water is likely to be low to an unprecedented degree, and hence larger sums are expected. Here are evidences of an encouraging interest, felt in the advancement of society. A good number of neat painted cottages, embowered in trees, or surrounded by lovely gardens, may be seen on the two sides of the river; while a fine school-house, and a large Hall of the Sons, prove that the people do not mean to be backward in institutions necessary to good society. The people have hired for six months past, the Rev. Mr. McCulloch, as teacher in their school, and paid him the fair salary of one hundred dollars a month. This is an honor to them, a thousand fold above the giving of two hundred dollars a night to see the Robinson family dance, or talk funny talk as the people of many places have given. At La Grange also, the people made a present of a good horse to Mr. McCulloch for his preaching to them. This is well. If morality, and religion, and education are worth anything, they are worth paying for. Strange, that for good things people are often too miserly to pay, but for the bad they can pour out their hundreds. Paul, on two occasions, seems to have supported himself and preached, but as to one of these, he wrote back to the people, and asked pardon, saying, "Forgive me this wrong," II Cor. 12: 13. Christ told his ministers not to support themselves, but to depend upon support from the people, Mat. IX. 9, 10. If ministers would always do this, there would be fewer poor preachers pretending to preach, and disgracing the cause of Christ. Also, there would be more able preachers doing good, and enabled to do good in the world.

Above Don Pedros are five successive bars, on which good mining is done in the summer time. On one of them, the largest, called Indian Bar, mining is continued all winter. Here two or three excellent families reside, with whom a visit is refreshing.

JACKSONVILLE.—This place, ten miles above Don Pedros, is similar to that, situated in a good mining locality, where another great road comes down and crosses the river. It is truly a romantic locality, with lofty mountains towering up around, while the great river flows by it, at this season, pure from all washings of the mines, as though gold was never known. It was a glad sight, to behold its waters thus pure as nature made them, dashing on wildly in their course, with no associations of human avarice connected with them. About twenty families are here residing in pleasant homes; and if any traveler wants a good resting place, let him not forget the Tuolumne House, under the large oak tree upon the east side of the street. But we really would that the billiards tables were not to be seen, or any brandy at all to be had. Just above this town, on Wood's Creek, is almost a model garden or vineyard, with a profusion of peaches, figs, almonds, nectarines, pears, apples, grapes, rhaspberries, strawberries, with numberless flowering plants and shrubs and everything to make a place most charming. Thousands of *such places will render California most lovely* in a few years more. All that is needed is good society, good order, good law and good administrators of law, and the land shall bud and blossom as the rose. Success to the Vigilance Committee, is every where heard among the miners in the mountains; if only they shall continue to be prudent, just, and decided as they have thus far been, and shall willingly lay down their authority at the right time, which no one doubts that they will do.

S. V.

Home Matters.

FIRE AT OAKLAND.—On Thursday, P. M., of last week, a fire broke out in Oakland, which destroyed all the front of the block fronting on Broadway between Third and South streets. Loss estimated at $25,000. The fire was caused by a spark from a chimney alighting on the roof of one of the adjacent buildings.

EXECUTIONS AT SACRAMENTO.—Garrett and Kelly, were executed at Sacramento on Friday last. The latter attributed his fate to keeping bad company. The former said that he committed the act, for which he was about to suffer, in self-defence.

THE KING FUND.—The fund for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. King, now amounts to $25,000, of which $3,500 has been subscribed at Sacramento.

GEN. HOWARD.—We notice, by the up-country papers, that this gentleman does not meet with much success in his endeavors to enlist the miners against the cause of the people.

BODY FOUND.—A post mortem examination was held upon the body of a man found in the Bay, at the foot of California street, last week. From marks upon the face and head, it appears that he must have come to his death by violence.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.—Upwards of eleven hundred Chinese have arrived in this city during the past week.

We have received the prospectus of a new paper shortly to be started at Honolulu. It is to be called the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser.*

A FIGHT ON SALMON RIVER.—Last evening a gentleman arrived in town direct from Salmon river, (says the Yreka *Union*,) and states that some Irishmen and Americans had a difficulty and fight, in which eight men were killed, and twenty wounded. It was about a mining claim owned by a Chinaman. We have not learned the particulars.

NEW STAGE ROUTE.—The California Stage Co., intend starting a daily line of stages from Sacramento to Yreka. Passengers to be conveyed through in three days.

REMOVED.—The Young Men's Christian Association have removed their library and reading-rooms, to the Armory Hall, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets. The library has lately been increased. The reading rooms of the Association are always open to everyone. Strangers in this city will find this a quiet and plesant place to pass their leisure hours.

MARKET STREET RAILROAD.—The ordinauce granting a part or the whole of Market street, for the purposes of a railroad, to certain parties for a period of fifty years, has been killed in the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

MAY THEY SUCCEED.—The ladies of Columbia are making an effort to have the stores in that place closed on Sunday.

ANOTHER MURDER.—In this place, on the 26th inst., a Frenchman, by the name of Edward Himette, was shot dead by another of his own countrymen. Both parties were laboring under the effects of liquor. They were strangers to each other, and accidentally meeting, for some slight cause the fatal shot was fired.—*Sonora Herald.*

HIDES FOR EXPORTATION.—It appears that immense quantities of cured hides are being shippod from Sacramento to this port for exportation. Formerly the shipment of hides formed the chief export trade of California. We have now, in addition, gold, quicksilver, wool, breadstuffs, etc. Year by year the industrial resources of this country are increasing.—*Bulletin.*

WOOL.—The California *American* states that speculators are engaged throughout the State in purchasing wool, which is to be shipped to New York.

—The road to Yohamite Valley is now finished. It follows the old trail, with slight deviations, to the South Fork of the Merced, thence down that river, crossing it some two miles above the mouth of Alder creek, thence to near its head, keeping upon the high dividing ridges between the South Fork and the main river, which are ascended by easy grades, to the head of the valley. This route shortens the distance very much. Two men walked in to Mariposa, from the valley, starting at seven A. M., and arriving at five P. M. The trail is now a good one; bad places have been shunned or improved, and the obstacles of brush, or limbs, &c., have been cut, and ladies can ride the whole distance without inconvenience. Much credit is due the Messrs. Mann for their energy and perservance in this matter.—*Mariposa Gazette.*

Arrival of the John L. Stephens

The mail steamship *John L. Stephens* arrived Tuesday morning, bringing dates from New York to the 5th of June.

ASSAULT UPON MR. SUMNER.

We published two weeks since a despatch dated Washington May 22nd, which come to us via, New Orleans, by the last steamer containing a brief account of the attack made upon Hon. Mr. Sumner, of Mass., by Mr. Brooks of the House of Representatives.

The particulars of the assault are these. In consequence of some remarks made in the usual course of debate by Mr. Sumner and having reference to Mr. Butler, in the abscence of the latter, Mr. Preston S. Brooks, of the House of Representatives, went into the Senate Chamber after the Senate had adjourned, and commenced an assault upon Mr. Sumner while he was closely engaged at his desk in writing. He came in unobserved and addressed a few hasty words to Mr. Sumner. Looking up and before he had time to utter a single word in reply to him, Mr. Sumner received a stunning blow upon the head from the cane in the hands of Mr. Brooks, which made him senseless and unconscious. Endeavoring however, to protect himself, in rising from his chair, his desk was overthrown, and while in that perilous condition he was beaten upon the head and shoulders by repeated blows from Mr. Brooks, until he sank upon the floor of the Senate exhausted, unconscious and covored with his own blood. He was raised from the floor by a few friends, taken into an ante-room and his wounds dressed; thence he was carried to his house, and placed upon his bed.

Some eye-witnesses state that Brooks struck him as many as 15 or 20 times on the head.

Committees were appointed by both the Senate and the House of Representatives, to report the circumstances attending the assault, and what action is proper to be taken.

The committee of the Senate reported that precedents are only to be found in the action of the House of Representatives, the Senate never having been called upon to pronounce judgment in a similar case. That although the assault was a violation of the privileges of the House, it does not come within their jurisdiction, and therefore the committee recommend to the Senate to make complaint to the House.

The resolution was adopted, Mr. Tombs, of Georgia, alone voting against it.

The committee of the House of Representatives presented a majority report signed by three of the committee recomending the following resolution.

"*Resolved*, That Preston S. Brooks be and he is forthwith expelled from this House as a Representative from the State of South Carolina."

Mr. Howell Cobb, representing the minority of the Committee, presented a minority report arguing that no breach of privilege, under the Constitution, had been committed, and that the House had no power to go beyond the Constitution in deciding that a breach of privilege had been committed.

MR. SUMNER'S HEALTH.—At last accounts Mr. Sumner continued feeble, but his wounds were doing as well as could be expected. It will probably be a long time before he will be able to resume his place in the Senate.

The speech of Mr. Wilson in the Senate characterizing Brook's attack on Mr. Sumner as cowardly, stirred the anger of the "chivalrous" Southerner, and he immediately challenged Mr. Wilson. The following is the challenge and the noble reply of Mr. W:

MR. BROOKS TO SENATOR WILSON.

FLINT'S HOTEL, May 27th, 1856.

SIR: In the Senate to-day, when referring to the collision with Mr Sumner, you spoke of my conduct as "cowardly," thus making yourself an arbiter of true courage.

In debate in the Senate heretofore, you declared yourself *responsible for what you might say there and elsewhere.*

I therefore hold myself at liberty, by this note, to request that you will inform me without delay, *where* and *when*, outside of this district, a further note will find you.

Respectfully, &c., P. S. BROOKS.

HON. HENRY WILSON.

SENATOR WILSON TO MR. BROOKS.

WASHINGTON, May 29—10½ o'clock.

Hon. P. S. Brooks:

SIR: Your note of the 27th inst., was placed in my hands by your friend, General Lane, at twenty minutes past ten this morning.

I characterized on the floor of the Senate the assault upon my colleague as "brutal, murderous and cowardly." I thought so then—I think so now. I have no qualifications whatever to make in regard to those words.

I have never entertained or expressed in the Senate or elsewhere the idea of personal responsibility in the sense of the duelist. I have always regarded dueling as the lingering relic of a barbarous civilization, which the law of the country has branded as a crime. While, therefore, I religiously believe in the right of self-defense, in its broadest sense, the law of my country and the matured convictions of my whole life alike forbid me to meet you for the purpose indicated in your letter. Your obedient servant,

HEFRY WILSON.

SENSATION PRODUCED ABROAD.

The attack upon Mr. Sumner, for words which were strictly parliamentary, for which he was not called to order when they were uttered in the ordinary course of debate, is regarded and denounced at the North, as a brutal violation of the freedom of speech in the National Legislature. Some portions of the Southern press also denounce it, but it is approved and sustained by others. Immense spontaneous meetings have been held in Boston, Cambridge, N. York and other places, calling upon Congress to expel Mr. Brooks. Such a meeting in Boston was pesided over by Gov. Gardner, a political opponent of Mr. Sumner. Intense excitement prevailed in Boston. The Senate of Massachusetts unanimously called upon Congress to expel from the House, Mr. Brooks, and any other members concerned with him in the assault. The House concurred in the resolutions by a vote of 187 to 23. A meeting in the Tabernacle of New York filled the house with an immense crowd of not less than 5000. The meeting was presided over by George Griswold Esq., and participated in by Mayor Havermeyer, Benj. F. Butler, Luther Bradish, A. C. Kingsland, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Charles H. Marshall, Joseph Hoxie, Charles King, President of Columbia College, and others. Indignation meetings were also held in different parts of the Union. The character of the man assaulted, the trifling cause for the assault, the design thus to suppress freedom of speech has created a profound sensation. Hon. Edward Everett, in delivering at Taunton, his address on Washington, prefaced it with a few words in reference to public events.

He said, "My few remaining years are running too rapidly to a close to allow me to attach much importance to anything this side of the grave which concerns me individually, but I sorrow beyond the power of words to express for the objects of affection which I shall leave behind—for my children—for my country—and God is my witness that if by laying down my life at this hour I could undo what has been done the last two years, beginning with the disastrous repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to embitter the different sections of country against each other, and weaken the ties which unite them, I would willingly and cheerfully make the sacrifice. Did I not think there is a healing charm in the name of WASHINGTON—that attachment and veneration for his character is almost the only kindly sentiment that pervades the whole country, and that in the contemplation of that character there is a spirit of wisdom to guide, and of love to soothe and unite, I would even now throw myself upon your indulgence to excuse me from the duty of the evening."

Kansas.

The news from this territory is of a character calculated to excite alarm. Sheriff Jones, who appears not to have been injured seriously, if at all, and Marshal Donaldson have taken possession of Lawrence and sacked it, and driven its inhabitants to other towns for shelter. With a force of 1500 or 2000 men they made a night descent upon it, with the force above referred to. They arrested two men and demanded all the arms of the place, promising to return those which were private property. But a few moments were given for a reply. Gen. Pomeroy, after consulting with the Committee of Public Safety, returned answer, that as the demand was made by a federal officer, they would deliver up the arms which were not private property. But few which were not private property were found.

The Marshal, after prolonging the search and taking all the arms he could find, went through a mock process of disbanding them, when they were immediately led on by Sheriff Jones, who has not been half so seriously injured as was supposed, and the assassination story about whom has doubtless been a trick.

Four pieces of artillery were planted immediately in front of the great hotel, and they commenced to batter it down. Little progress was made with the artillery, as the walls were thick. One corner was injured, but when they saw that the work was too slow, a keg of gunpowder was placed in the cellar, and the attempt made to blow it up. This was only partially successful, but the flames were soon bursting from it in all directions.

The newspaper offices were burned, and the Presses, &c., were thrown into the Kansas river.

Several men were reported killed, but the loss *of life and other outrages perpetrated on the* helpless men, women and children will never be known. They can be guessed when it is known that such a mob were firing at the houses with their artillery, and freely entering and ransacking those not already destroyed.

Comparatively few men were in Lawrence when the attack was made. When it was resolved that the United States authorities should not in any shape be resisted, no matter how lawless and violent, the defenders left the city one by one, well knowing that the presence of a few men would only be to expose themselves to certain destruction. It is stated that Atchinson, the master spirit of all these troubles, was present in Lawrence at the time that it was sacked. It was supposed that the men who had taken Lawrence, would proceed also to Topeka, and to other places in the territory. At least two-thirds of the territory are believed to be free State men, who are thus subdued, by the exercise of national power, to accept a constitution which makes it a felony punishable with two years imprisonment to make any denial of the right of persons in that Territory to hold slaves as property. This is Louis Napoleon's franchise. The Congressional Committee was still pursuing its investigations, and it was thought would complete its labors in June.

Gov. Reeder succeeded in making his escape, and being called out by a large concourse of citizens made an address at Chicago.

POLITICAL.—The Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, completed its organization on the 3d of June. Gen. John E. Ward, of Georgia was chosen President, and a Vice President and Secretary were chosen from each State. No nomination had been made at the latest date.

The Committee on Resolutions had presented the platform. It re-affirms the platform adopted at Baltimore in 1852; denounces the Know Nothings; declares in favor of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, the construction of the railroad to the Pacific, State rights and the Union, free trade throughout the world, the Monroe doctrine, the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, sympathy with the regenerators of Central America, and securing an ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico. The resolutions respecting internal affairs were adopted with unanimity

The proceedings before the Credential Committee with reference to the quarrel between the New York factions, caused great excitement.

The committee also declared the soft section to be the regular organization of the party in this State. The friends of Judge Douglas have, it is said, withdrawn him from the field.

The Convention of Abolitionists, at Syracuse, have nominated Gerrit Smith, of New York, for President, and Samuel McFarland, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President.

CRAMPTON DISMISSED.—A message from the President, informing Congress that he had ceased to hold intercourse with the British Minister, and a despatch from Secretary Marcy to Mr. Dallas, replying to the letter of Lord Clarendon of the 30th of April, on the enlistment difficulty, were presented to the Senate on the 29th May. In this despatch, Mr. Marcy states that Mr. Crampton's withdrawal was asked expressly on the ground that his connection with the enlistments had rendered him an unacceptable representative of her Brittanic Majesty near this government; and for the same reasons the withdrawal of the Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati was likewise requested. The despatch then proceeds to detail the evidence against the dismissed Ministers and Consuls.

Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnatti have been officially notified of their dismissal.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.—In the House of Lords on Monday evening, the Earl of Clarendon, in reply to a question by the Earl of Elgin, said that the letter signed E. Hammond was a genuine document, and that it arose from the following circumstances: The agent of the Costa Ricans in the country, and some agents in the South American States, had, ever since the attack of Walker on the Government of Nicaragua, appealed to the Government of this country to assist them in defending themselves. A great variety of projects had been laid before her Majesty's Government for the acceptance of a Protectorate by this country, and giving them material assistance. To all these requests her Majesty's government had invariably replied in the negative, declaring that they would have nothing to do with the troubles of the States of Central America; but, at the same time, the Government expressed itself extremely sorry for the attack on Nicaragua, and the deplorable events which followed, which they especially regretted because the property of British subjects had not only been endangered but actually sacrificed by Walker,—therefore her Majesty's Government would be very glad if Walker's enterprises were carried no further; but they again and again said that with the affairs of Central America they had determined to have nothing whatever to do, and that all their action would be limited to sending just that sufficient naval force to the coast of South America, which would be adequate for the protection of British property.

Hon. Mr. Parris, of Maine, called at Washington on his way to the National Convention and frankly told the President and Postmaster General, that he should vote for Mr. Buchanan. Before leaving Washington, he received his dismissal from the office of a General Post Office Agent of New England.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes extracts from a letter dated Aux Cayes, Hayti, May 10, which states that a formidable insurrection had broken out in that part of the island against the Emperor Soloque.

HON. JOHN M. NILES, formerly Senator in Congress from Connecticut, and Postmaster-General under President VAN BUREN, died in Hartford, on Saturday in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

European News.

We have dates from Liverpool to the 21st of May, four days later.

The political news is generally unimportant.

Despatches from Vienna state that letters had been received from Constantinople announcing that a convention had been concluded between the Porte and the Western Powers, and adding that the evacuation of the Turkish territory by the troops of the allies will be completed in six months.

The coronation of the Emperor Alexander was fixed to take place in September.

FOUR DAYS LATER.—The *Niagara* arrived at Halifax on the 5th.

She brings no news of importance.

The weather in England had been favorable for agricultural purposes.

ATTEMPT OF CHARLEY DUANE TO RETURN TO SAN FRANCISCO.—When the steamer *John L. Stephens* arrived at Acapulco, Charley Duane came aboard, and endeavored to get passage back to this city. This was refused him, but he managed to secrete himself until the steamer left the port, when he turned up. When the *Stephens* arrived in the Gulf of California, the *Sonora* hove in view, and Duane was transfered to that ship, much against his will. He said that he could not live and hold up his head in any *other* place than San Francisco, and that if he could not live here he wanted to die.

INDICTED.—Sam. White has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Sacramento, for assault with intent to kill. Flory, his victim is recovering.

MARK BRUMAGIM. MORTON CHEESMAN.
JOHN A. PAXTON. J. H. BRUMAGIM.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.,
BANKERS,
Marysville.
Corner of High street and the Plaza.
The highest price paid for
Gold Dust.
Advances made on Gold Dust to Assay, or to forward to the Mint for Coinage.
One per cent. per Month Interest
Will be allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable ten days after sight.
M. B. & CO. have a TREASURY VAULT, of the most approved construction, and will receive
General and Special Deposits.
CHECKS AT PAR,
—ON—
DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,
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Our Sight and Time Drafts on
American Exchange Bank,
NEW YORK.
ALSO—DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH'S
SIGHT DRAFTS ON
New York,
Boston,
Philadelphia,
Baltimore,
Cincinnati, Ohio,
St. Louis, Mo.,
Pittsburg, Pa.,
Louisville, Ky.,
Detroit, Mich.,
London,
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Purchase Certificates of Deposit and other Exchange at current rates, and transact a General Banking Business.
je26 tf

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'S LINE
FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS, via PANAMA
Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf.
THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
3,000 tons..................H PEARSON, Commander,
Will leave with the U. S. Mails, Passengers and Treasure for PANAMA, on
Saturday, July 5th, at 4 P. M.
Passengers by the P. M. S. Co.'s Line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the wharf at the Railroad terminus by the Company's steam ferry boat, and proceed immediately by
RAILROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS,
TO ASPINWALL,
where there is always a steamer awaiting their arrival.
According to arrangements now completed, passenger arriving at Panama in the morning, invariably leave Aspinwall for New York and New Orleans in the afternoon of the same day, thus affording regularity in the through trip: a safe, pleasant and expeditious transit from ocean to ocean.
Through Tickets are furnished, including the transit of the Isthmus.
Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 10 P. M., Thursday, June 19th.
No merchandise freight will be received on board after 12 o'clock M. 19th inst., and a written order must be procured at the Company's office for its shipment.
For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
July 3 corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

JAS. B. ROBERTS. W. C. McNISH.
JAS. B. ROBERTS & CO.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 102 Battery Street,
Bet. Clay and Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW BEDFORD
OIL AND CAMPHENE
WORKS,
No. 87 WASHINGTON STREET,
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WE HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale,
Bleached Sperm, Polar, Lard and China
OIL,
IN CASKS, BARRELS, AND CASES!
TANNERS' OIL IN BBLS.
NEATSPOOT OIL IN BBLS. & CASES.
Camphene and Burning Fluid, in cases.
Alcohol, 80 to 95 per ct., in bbls and cases.
Camphene and Oil Wicking, of all kinds.
Candle Wicking, and Platted Wick for [Star Candles.
Soda Ash and Pot Ash,
Bar Soap and Oil Soap.
Our Oils, Camphene and Fluid are of our own manufacture, and all sales are guaranteed to give satisfaction.
R. F. KNOX & CO.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE
—FORMERLY—
Wilson's Exchange,
Sansome St. Opposite the American Theatre
W. W. ESTABROOK, Proprietor of the above Establishment, in announcing to the Public that hereafter this popular Hotel will be known as the AMERICAN EXCHANGE, avails himself of this occasion to add, that the house has just been thoroughly painted and otherwise improved by alteration, and the addition of New Furniture, that he is not unmindful of the patronage received from the State, and those visiting our shores. Relying upon the public and community for support, and assured that success depends upon the well directed efforts, to procure at all times the best the market affords, in order to satisfy the wants of his Guests, he will endeavor to make this a prominent object, and render the Exchange the best and most popular Hotel in the State. je. 19 tf.

Lecture.—Dr. Wm. O. Ayres delivered a very interesting lecture, on Tuesday evening before the "Young Men's Christian Association." His subject was "Earthquakes." A good audience was in attendance. We have obtained an abstract of the lecture which we hope to present next week.

Installation.—Rev. E. S. Lacy, is to be installed pastor of the First Congregational Church on the coming Sabbath. Rev. Dr. Bushnell of Hartford Conn., is to preach the sermon.

Newspaper Favors.—We are indebted to the Noisy Carrier's for full files of New York papers. Also to J. W. Sullivan for New Orleans papers.

☞We are indebted to Hon. John B. Weller, U. S. Senate, and Hon. John A. Quitman, of Miss., for public documents.

Pictorial.—We have received from the publishers the beautiful pictorial of the *Wide West* for the 4th of July. Embracing so many scenes of present, absorbing interest, it cannot fail of a wide circulation here and at the East.

Religious Notice.—There will be Public Meetings held at the "Hall of the Sons of Temperance," on Washington Street between Sansome and Montgomery, every Sabbath Day, viz: A Prayer Meeting at ten o'clock A. M., and Public Lecture at three, P. M. The Rev. Mr. Dunlap, will lecture next Sabbath, July 6th, 1856, at three o'clock, P. M.

Nath'l Thurston.

P. S. The ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco are cordially invited to be present.

Later from Oregon.

The steamer *Columbia*, arrived on Friday last, bringing dates from Portland to the 21st., and from Crescent City to the 25th inst.

We extract the following items from the Portland papers.

Indian War—South.—We learn from J. W. Drew, that the Volunteers under Gen. Lamerick, had discovered the lower Rogue river Indians, while in pursuit of old John's band, and routed them, killing fifteen without any loss on his part. Nothing has been seen or heard of old John's band since they were routed by Captain Augur, after their attack on Captain Smith.

From the North.—The news from the North is that Col. Wright is endeavoring to make treaties. Report says that three hundred women and children have been sent into the Dalles by the Indians. What this act portends we do not undertake to say. It may be favorable to peace, or it may be an Indian *ruse* to have another opportunity to murder our white citizens.

From the Mouth of Rogue River.—The Crescent City *Herald*, learns that a fight came off on the 11th inst., on Rogue river, between two hundred and fifty Indians, and the Volunteers under Capt. Blitzo, forty-one in number, who had, the day before, killed six Indians on their march down the river, and Company G. of regular troops, under Capt. Auger, numbering sixty. The Indians were completely routed, twenty-four being killed and six taken prisoners. Some fifty men were reported drowned and missing.

The Volunteers had one killed and two wounded.

On Thursday, the 12th inst., four of the principal chiefs came into Major Reynolds' camp at the mouth of the Illinois River, and wished to make a treaty. He ordered them to report themselves to Capt. Auger, and the day after some two hundred Indians—men, women and children—went to the camp of Capt. Auger, and gave themselves up to be sent to the Reservation. They were sent to the mouth of Rogue River.

Oregon City, June 10th, 1856.

Editors Pacific:—We have adopted the custom of observing the Anniversaries of our Benevolent Societies. On the 14th of May, the Eighth Anniversary of the Oregon Auxiliary Bible Society, was held at Salem. The eighth of the Oregon Auxiliary Tract Society was held on the 15th, and the third of the Oregon Temperance Society, on the 13th.

Those who know what the May Anniversaries are in New York, will wonder that we try such things in Oregon. We confess that our gatherings are small, and that we have not the array of interesting facts, or the programme of exercises, which would attract a New York audience; but we aim to make these seasons interesting and profitible. From their continuance eight years, you will judge that we have not entirely failed in this. We hold the meetings at different places annually, and thus we interest a larger number of the people. Our churches are beginning to take up collections for the Bible and Tract Societies. An agent of the Bible Society and colporter of the A. Tract Society are constantly employed, and with cheering results.

Our imports of Bibles and of Publications of Tract Society, ate annually increasing in number. We are determined to supply every family with the Word of God, and with good books. We trust that the seed thus sown among our scattered population may be the means of leading many to Christ and to Heaven. The last year about 700,000 pages of the Tract Society publications were placed in the hands of readers, and 600 families were visited. Our colporter acts as a travelling pastor. He seldom calls at a house without engaging in religious conversation, and in prayer with those who are willing to attend.

He finds that more than half of all the people, or families at least, have *been* professors of religion, but many of these have no means of attending meeting on the Sabbath. Some have renounced all hope. Others are skeptical. A few are faithful in all Christian duties.

Our Temperance Anniversary elicits special interest since we are endeavoring to bring the subject of a Prohibitory Law, for decision before the people; and we wish to try it by vote annually until it wins. Now, however, we are a very small minority. The opposing decisions in the Eastern Courts, upon the details of Prohibitory Laws, lead some of our friends even, to fear that no law can be made, which will simply embody the principle of prohibition, and effectively carry it out. Their success is therefore, for us. *Their* failure will tend to our overthrow.

Yours truly, A.

P. T. Herbert.—Col. Weller, who is acting as counsel for Mr. Herbert, has written a letter to the people of California, containing a special plea in behalf of his client. It is useless to attempt to excuse such a murder here. The only wish that the people of California have, is, that he may be punished as he deserves. Instead of publishing it, we prefer to publish a letter that has lately come to light written by Mr. Herbert to the notorious Dan Aldrich, who is now in the hands of the Vigilance Committee.

Washington, Dec. 27th, 1855.

Dear Dan:—I received your kind and esteemed favor by the last mail, and should have answered it by the last returning mail, had I have had time to have done so before the sailing of the steamer. It would have afforded me much pleasure to have interceded in your behalf for the appointment you requested (of Marshal.) But Col. Weller having made the appointment in the *first place*; and that at a considerable *sacrifice*, I deemed it nothing more than right, that, so far as I was concerned, he should have the reappointment, which I tendered him, relinquishing to him all claims of mine to the appointment, prior to the arrival of the mail steamer. And I believe that Denver in this matter did likewise.

Thus you perceive that, prior to my knowledge of your application, I had yielded all claims to the appointment. I am in hopes, however, that this will not be the last opportunity I shall have to intercede for you politically, and be assured that when the opportunity presents itself you can rely upon all the power and influence I possess to secure anything which you may desire. Remember me kindly to the boys, and accept for yourself my warmest regards.

Yours truly,
P. T. Herbert.

Treasure Shipment.—The whole amount of treasure shipped by the steamers of the 20th, was $2,213,629.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

BOOTS AND SHOES—	
Well assorted Invoices of Seasonable Goods—cost and charges	
BREAD—	
Pilot Bread in bbls. ℔ ℔	6
Navy in bbls	5 1-2
Crackers in tins	8 @ 10
BROOMS—	
Eastern, per dozen	3,00 @ 4,00
CANDLES—	
Sperm ℔ ℔	40 @ 42 ½
Adamantine	27 @ 29
COFFEE—	
Java	13 @ 13½
Manilla	13
Rio	13 @ 13½
CORDAGE—	
Manilla, American, small size	15
Tarred do do	13
Bale Rope do do	
COAL—	
Lackawana	18,00 @ 21,00
Cumberland	25,00
DRY GOODS—	
Clothing, Full Stock, paying about cost and charges	
Blankets, cost and charges	
Brown Sheetings	8 @ 8½
do Drillings	8 @ 8¼
Bleached Shirtings	8 @ 12½
Cotton Duck, No. 1 to 5	30
do do No. 6 to 10	25
FLOUR AND MEAL—	
Gallego & Haxall	14,00
Domestic	9 @ 11,00
Corn meal, half bbls	4,50
FRUITS & PRESERVES—	
Apples, dried	10
Peaches do Chile	25 @ 30
Currants, Zante	25
Pie fruits, ass'td per doz	4,50
Ass'td Preserves	5 1-2 @ 6
Fresh Fruits, in tins	5 1-2 @ 6
Brandy Fruits, qts	5,00 @ 6,00
Figs, Smyrna choice	16½
Raisins per box, layer	5 @ 5 50
Almonds	15 @ 18
Walnuts, English	06
Lobsters, in ℔ tins	4,50
Turkey, do do	8,00
Chickken, do	8,00 @ 8,50
GRAIN—	
Barley	2¾
Wheat	4½
Oats	3¾ @ 4
GUNNY BAGS—	
In bales	15
do bundles	14
GUNPOWDER—	
Am. Blasting	6,50
HARDWARE—	
Shovels, Ames' L H bright	10,00 @ 11,00
Picks, Collins'	10,00 @ 12,00
HONEY—	
American, 2℔ tins, ℔ doz	4,50
IRON—	
Scotch Pig, per ton	37,00 @ 40,00
LUMBER—	
Eastern Lumber	50,00 @ 75,00
Shingles, Eastern	5,00 @ 6,00
Redwood Lumber	35,00 @ 40,00
Oregon do	30,00 @ 35,00
LEAD—	
Sheet Lead	9
Lead Pipe	@ 10½
White Lead pure	8 @ 9
LIME AND CEMENT—	
Cement, Rosendale	@ 2,75
Lime	5,00
OILS—	
Linseed, boiled ℔ gal	@ 1,30
Sperm, crude	1,00
Olive, in bottles	4,50
Turpentine	67½ @ 70
POTATOES—	
California	3
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES—	
Beef, mess bbl	18,00
Pork, clear, bbls	27,00
do mess	24 @ 25
Bacon Ex. Clear	15½
Hams, in brine	15 @ 15½
Mackerel	8½ @ 10
Lard, in 10 ℔ tins	18 @ 20
do 20 ℔ do	16 1-2
do in kegs	18
Butter new Eastern	42½ @ 44
Cheese, do	15 @ 17
do California	20
Sugar, Crushed	12 @ 12½
do New Orleans	11
do Manilla	7½
do China, No 1	7½ @ 8
Soap, Castile, ℔ ℔	12
do Brown	8
Saleratus, per ℔	5
Cream Tartar	32½
Oysters, per doz	8,00 @ 9,00
Tea, Gunpowder ℔ ℔	40 @ 45
do Imperial & Hyson	40
RICE—*Duty: 20 per. cent ad val.*	
Carolina, in casks, ℔ ℔	8 @
do kegs, do	@
China, No. 1 do	@ 8
do No. 2 do	@ 7¼
do No. 3 do	@
Batavian, No. 1 do	@ 6⅞
do inferior, do	@
Manila, No. 1 do	@
do No. 2 do	@
Peruvian, do	@
SYRUP—	
East Boston	85
SALT—	
Fine, 20℔ bags	33
do 10℔ bags	17½
do 5℔ do	10 @ 11
SPICES—	
Assorted, cost and charges	
Yeast Powder, Preston & Merrill's, per gross	32,00
TIN PLATES—	
Plates, I C coke	13,00
do I X charcoal	14,00

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 24th ult. by Rev E S Lacy, Mr Robert Sutherland and Miss Jessie Ross, all of San Francisco.

In the Howard st., Church, Monday evening June 30th, by the Rev. S. H Willey, Mr. Josiah Bacon, of this city, to Miss Sarah Thayer, daughter of J. D. Burrell, Esq, of West Bridgewater, Mass.

Sunday evening June 27th, in the 1st Presbyterian Church of Columbia, by Rev L. Hamilton, Rev. John Henry Brodt to Miss Ellen Augusta Sears, all of Columbia.

At Oakland, 26th inst. Thomas Nelson Wand, Esq., of San Francisco, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Mattingly of Oakland. ☞ Kentucky and Mississippi papers please copy.

In this city July 1st, by the Rev T. Dwight Hunt, Mr. Joseph N. H. Waters to Miss Mary Louisa Barker.

At Sonora, on Thursday June 27th, 1856, by Rev. S. S. Harmon, Mr. Joseph Posse, to Mrs. Magdalene Posse, both of French Bar, Tuolumne Co., Cal.

In this city, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, at the International Hotel, on the 1st of July, Joseph Haywood, of Sacramento, to Miss Eliza A. Hensley, of Cincinnati, Ohio

DIED.

In Columbia, Sunday P. M., of Typhoid fever, after a very brief illness, B. M. Brainard, merchant, aged 29 years and 7 months. Deceased was formerly of East Monmouth Maine; came to California in '50; and for some years has been one of the most prominent business men of Columbia. His loss will be very greatly felt in this community. He leaves a wife and one child.

On Thursday, June 5th, at the residence of Dr. S. A. Reeves in San Ramone Valley, Contra Costa county, of disease of the heart, Capt. Daniel Hooper, in the 65th year of his age. ☞ New York papers please copy.

At Orum City, Cal., June 22d 1856, Mr. John Sterett Agnew, formerly of Westmoreland Co., Pa., in the 34th year of his age.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVT'S

SAN FRANCISCO COLLEGE.

BUSH ST., BETWEEN TAYLOR AND MASON STS.

Formerly the Trinity Grammar School.

In consequence of many applications being made at the Trinity Grammar School during the past twelve months for the accommodation of pupils with board, the eligible premises, lately the residence of the Rev. C. B. Wyatt, have been taken for the purpose of establishing a College in San Francisco—an institution said to be greatly needed by many parties in the City and State generally.

The premises comprise a commodious School Room, with an extensive enclosed play ground; a gymnasium and other amusements for the health and recreation of the pupils, will shortly be added.

The house is advantageously situated on Bush street, which is entirely planked, and easy of access from the city. The dormitories are light and capacious; and the other arrangements are such as to recommend it for the purpose of studious retirement, and as a healthy residence. The table will be abundantly supplied with plain and wholesome food.

The teachers would here mention that having had the advantages of education from two of the best Universities in Europe, they can conscientiously guarantee sound and useful instruction in all the branches of a liberal education, and it is therefore hoped that parents will be assured they are not trusting their children to inexperienced hands. The teachers will devote their whole time to the pupils; and it will be their constant aim to promote the utmost diligence in their studies, with correct morals, industrious habits, and gentlemanly demeanor.

N. B. The College possesses the best Philosophical paratus in the State.

The Pupils will re-commence their Studies on Monday, the 16th of June.

TERMS, FOR BOARD AND EDUCATION:

For Students above 15 years	$60 00 per month.
" Pupils above 10 and under 15	50 00 "
" Pupils under 10	40 00 "

THREE MONTHS IN ADVANCE

Day Scholars from $15 to 7,50 per month, according to age, and the subjects studied. One month in advance.

PRINCIPAL.

JOHN CRITTENDEN, formerly proprietor of the Trinity Grammar School, in Post Sreet; late Member of St. John's College, Cambridge, and University College, London; and for many years Head Master of the Finsbury Square High School, London.

ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

ALFRED SAMUEL LOWNDES, late of New College, Oxford, England.

ARTHUR CHITTENDEN, Somerset House Government School of Design, London.

SENOR F. HERRARA, Professor of Modern language.

Lecturers on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

REV. J. AVERY SHEPHERD, M.A., Principal of the San Francisco Female Institute, Lecturer on Chemistry.

JOHN CHITTENDEN, Principal of the San Francisco College.

⁂ Further particulars are contained in the book of printed Rules, &c., which will sent, on application to any part of the country; and which may also be had at the College, or at any of the San Francisco Booksellers. N. B. Address through Wells, Fargo, & Co.

JOHN PARROTT. WALTER B. COMSTOCK.

PARROTT & CO., BANKERS,

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Exchange at sight in sums to suit, on

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Webster Bank	Boston.
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L. A. Benoist & Co	St. Louis.
Matheson & Co.	London.
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Torre, Knight & Co.	Mazatlan.

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IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF PHILOsophical and Mathematical Instruments, have for sale a great variety of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames.

—ALSO—

Magnifying Glasses	Thermometers,
Eye Protectors,	Hydrometers,
Opera Glasses,	Magnetic Machines,
Goggles,	Galvanic Bateries,
Spectacles,	Telescopes,

Magic Lanterns, &c.

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Country orders respectfully solicited. je 19, 3m

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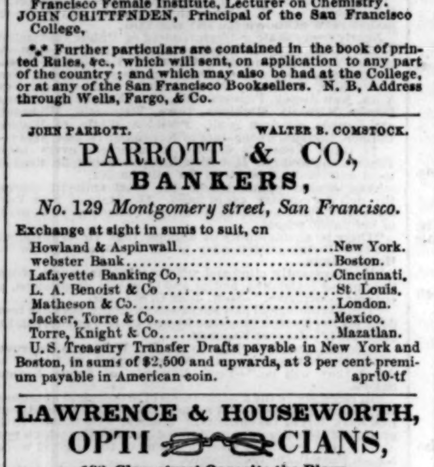
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— AND —

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A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. feb 7-tf

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EMBRACING

Apple,	55 best varieties,	from	1 to 3	years old,			
Pear,	59 do	do	do	1 to 3	do	do	
Peach,	45 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do	
Apricot	8 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do	
Plum,	14 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do	
Cherry,	10 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do	
Grapevines	20 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do	
Strawberry,	8 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do	
Rose bushes	95 do	do	do	1 to 3	do	do	

Also, Almond, Nectarine, Fig, Currant, Gooseberry and Raspberry Bushes; Greenhouse Plants and Ornamental Shrubbery.

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—AND—

AROMATIC BITTERS.

An infallible Remedy for

JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.&c.

And an Elegant, Salubrious and Wonderful RESTORATIVE, IN ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THIS MEDICINE.

The proprietor of these elegant Bitters indulges in feelings of the highest satisfaction in view of the vast benefits which it has conferred upon mankind.

It is, surely, an imperative duty, when we are in possession of a remedy of surpassing excellence, which can heal, cure, and restore the languishing, pining, and sickly part of the community to give it every possible degree of publicity, particularly when that remedy has stood the test of many years practice, with the most unbounded success, when the rich, as well as the poor, of either sex, have experienced its salubrious effects, and its amazing restorative powers.

It was this motive, alone, which induced the proprietor to offer this compound to the public—and he is happy to say, that its exalted merits have sustained it in public estimation, while hundreds of pretended remedies have failed.

Indeed, it requires the strongest conviction of intrinsic worth and physical excellence, by long and great experience, to induce an inventor or proprietor of any medicine to incur the serious and certain expense of making it known by advertisements; an expense which a very great and general demand can alone defray, and which nothing short of fatuity could induce any one to enter upon without such previous conviction. From an attempt to give publicity to a medicine whose merits will not support its character when known, no advantage can possibly be derived; on the contrary, the result must be marked by great loss of money and by time ill applied.

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☞In calling attention to DR. GUYSOTT'S Improved Extract of YELLOW DOCK and SARSAPARILLA, we feel confident that we are doing a service to all who may be affected with scrofulous or other disorders, originating in hereditary taint, or impurity of the blood.

We have known instances within the sphere of our acquaintance, where the most formidable distempers have been cured by the use of Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla alone. It is one of the few advertised medicines that cannot be stigmatized with quackery, for the "Yellow Dock" and "Sarsaparilla" are well known to be the most efficient (and at the same time innoxious) agents in the whole *Materia Medica*, and by far the best and purest preparation of them, is Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. Purchasers ought to be careful to ask for and take none but "Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. See advertisement.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Macondray & Co, 62 Sansome street.
Bond and Hale, 63 and 65 Sansome st.
Lent, Newell, & Co 115 Battery street.
Bray & Bros, Commission Merchants, 97 Front.
F A Foster, 30 Front street.
Stowell & Stoddard, Brokerage and Commission, 87 Front.
C A Gillingham, 79 Washington st.
G P Loucks, Com and Produce, No 6 Clay, near East.
J T McDougal, 167 Sansome st
William H Dow, Davis st between California and Pine
Sherman and Dutton, Hay Dealers, cor Stewart and Mission

BLACKSMITHS.

Beeching and Post, 35 Pine st. btween Battey and First.
Nelson & Doble, Pine street bet Battery and Front.
Sims and Fraser, Blacksmithing, Oregon st. near Front.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS & UPHOLSTERY

Jacob Schreider 179 Jackson st Bedding and Furniture.
Frank Baker, 102 and 112 Clay street.
Hurgren & Shindler, Furniture, Bedding, 169 Jackson.

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF CLOTHING.

W G Badger, 95 Battery street.
D L Ross and Co, Clothing, 113 Battery st.
Janson, Bond & Co, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, cor Battery and Clay sts.

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF BOOTS & SHOES.

J W Morrison, Importers and Jobbers, 91 Battery.
J B Roberts and Co, 102 Battery street.

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE.

Sigrist Bro's, Tin sheet-iron ware and stoves, 116 Kearney st
N. Lecomte, Stoves and Tin ware, worker in Tin and Sheet Iron, 59 Clay st.
W F Camp, Saw Maker and Repairer, large Circular Saws Gummed and Straightened, Montgomery near cor Pacific.
Hawley & Co, Importers and Dealers Hardware, cor California and Battery sts.
J H alleck & Co, Foreign and Domestic Hardware, 99 Sansome st.
W Grattan, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods, Sacramento near Montgomery.
J D Hunt & Co, Hardware, corner Battery and Merchant
Fitzgerald & Co, Importers and Jobbers, 112 Battery st.
J W Britton, Hardware, Stoves and Sheet Iron, 60 Sacramento.
DeLong, McNeil & Co, Hardware and Mining Tools, 63 Battery street.
W M Rockwell, Hardware Dealer, 108 Battery street.
Reay & Johnson, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Workers, 41 Battery street.
Isaac N. Gregg, Coppersmith and Sheet-iron Worker, cor. Market and First sts.
Hubbard & Co, Stove Dealers, 117 Sansome street.
O V Sawyer & Co, Hardware and Shoe Findings, 105 Front.
Benchley & Co. Foreign and Domestic Hardware, 62 Battery

FOUNDRIES.

Goddard and Co., Pacific Foundry and Machine Shop, First st, between Mission and Howard.
Thomas Snow, Boiler and Sheet Iron Works, Market Square cor Bush and Market sts.

STENCIL CUTTER.

F M Trueworthy, Stencil Cutter, Iron Buildings, cor Sansome and California sts

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E L Fell Leidesdorff st bet Sacramento & California sts,
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CONFECTIONERY.

Mercer and Bernheim, Confectioners, 136 Kearney st
G Mitchler, Confectionery, 251 Washington st, near Stockton

BAG FACTORIES.

Greenwood & Co, 62 Sansome st. bet. Calafornia and Pine.
C L North, Machine Sewing 145 Sansome st.
Samuel Hurley Bag Factory 20 Commercial st.

MARKETS.

Washington Market 64, S P Whitman & Co., Butter, Eggs.
" " 1, Waters and Co Produce Dealers
" " 46, M Richardson, Dealer in Vegetables
A Thompson, Game and Poultry Dealer. cor. Clay & Sansome st., basement.

BAKERIES.

Mission Street Bakery, Boyd & Miller 139 Mission n First st
New York Bakery, Kauce & Thompson, 160 Kearney.

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Fouhtain Head Saloon Mrs Winn 163 Clay st.
Parrish's Hotel, D Parish cor Commercial and Battery sts.
Empire State Dining Saloon, 144 Clay st, betwean Montgomery and Sansome, Jas. Pritchard, proprietor.
Walton House, Walton & Smith cor, Battery and Vallejo sts
Bay State House 68 Front st below Com L Dickerman,
St Charles Hotel, Stevens, & Preston First st near Market
Hendrickson's Dining Saloon, 74, 76, 78 and 80 Commercial and 111 Clay street.
Rassette House, corner Bush and Sansome sts.
Keystone Temperance House, Jackson st, below Davis.
Clinton Hotel, 87 and 89 Pacific st, bet Battery and Sansome
What Cheer House, R B Woodward, 119 Sacramento st.
Susquehanna House, Savage & Hornstrom, 172 Battery.
Albion House, G D Hagar, 40 Montgomery.
Aldens' Restaurant, 150 & 152 Clay st.
Oriental Hotel, A. Richardson, cor Battery and Bush sts.
Railroad House, Haley & Thompson, 48 Comerc'l and 87 Clay
Tehama House, G W Frink, corner California and Sansome.
American Exchange, W. W. Estabrook, 71 Sansome street
Central Hotel, R Savage, 229 Clay st, cor Waverly Place.
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Codington & Taber, 110 Kearny st, bet California and Pine.
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R McKee and Co, 48 Front st.

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Samuel Pillsbury, Hay, Oats, Barley, Bran, 116½ Sansome st

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Dr Ayres, 230 Washington st.
Dr Coit, 235 Washington st.
United States Drug Store, cor of Pine and Kearny st.
Dr. Eckell, Washington street corner Kearny.

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John Rudman, Corner of Market and Front Streets.
John Lewis, Wood and Coal Yard, 21 Washington st, below Davis.

COOPERAGE.

R W Gunn's Cooperage, Oil Casks, Barrels, 153 California st.

LAUNDRIES.

Chelsea Laundry Third st bet Bryant and Harrison sts.
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W O Andrews, Real Estate Agent, 13 Wells Building Clay cor Montgomery st.
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J Jewett, Agent B F Palmer's Artificial Leg, 68 Merchant
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FINE JEWELRY.

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FOR ONE HALF THE PRICE THEY CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE.

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Importers and Dealers in

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Between Clay and Washington.

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GROCERS, NO. 110 KEARNY STREET,

— Keep constantly on hand —

Assorted Pie Fruits in cases of one doz
Assorted Preserved Fruits for desert
Assorted Jellies and Jams
Fresh Peaches, Strawberries, Whortleberries, &c., all in quantities to suit families.

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MEDICINES for DISEASES of HORSES Sheep, Swine, Dogs, and other Domestic animals, prepared from the most effective and successful receipts, and sold by SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist and Apothecary, Corner of Clay and Dupont streets.

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INCLUDING BROOMS, TUBS, PAILS, WOOD AND Zinc, Washboards Chopping Trays, Rolling Pins, Bar Covers Clothes Pins, hair and wire Seives Clothes and Market Baskets, Peach and Coal Baskets two and three bushel Corn Baskets, Bottle Baskets, Shoe, Scrub and Dust Brushes, with every other article belonging to the Wood and Willowware business, at the lowest whosale price.

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Part of a large two-story house, hard finished throughout, in a favorable, retired part of the city, within ten minutes walk of the Plaza, situated on a 50 vara lot, enclosed, is to Let from the 20th of May next. Terms low. The house is occupied by the Associate Editor of this paper. For further information, enquire at this office. my1-3t

Rent paid in board if applied for immediately.

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MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS

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THIS widely known and highly popular establishment has become indispensible to the votaries of fashion in this fashionable City. Large numbers of the "*elite*" from all directions daily throng this extensive establishment, to avail themselves of all the great improvements in the *Hatter's Art*. It has come to be well known in this community, that for *gracefulness STYLE*, and *beauty of finish* FISHER & CO'S HATS *are beyond comparison*. Men, women and children don't forget to go to *FISHER & CO'S* for a HAT jan10 3m

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TO SURVEYORS, ENGINEERS, &C. For sale, at the manufacturer's price, a THEODOLYTE, LEVEL and COMPASS combined, made by Michael Dowling, Newark, N J—Apply to Samuel Adams.

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Recording Secretary	E W PLAYTER
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This Association is designed especially to promote the moral, intellectual and social improvement of the Young Men of San Francisco, and is wholly free from sectarian aims and influences.

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PACIFIC FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

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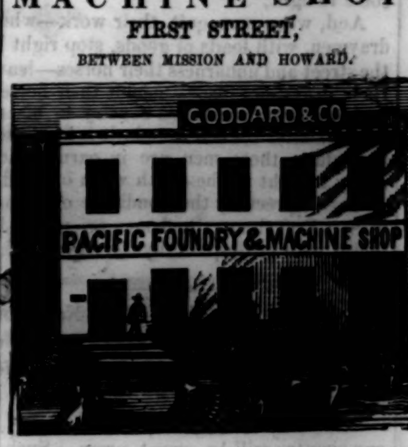
BETWEEN MISSION AND HOWARD.



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STEAM ENGINES,

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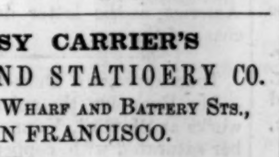

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" Waverly Magazine,
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" Star S. Banner,
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SACRAMENTO AND STOKTON,

Connecting with light draft Steamers for MARYSVILLE, COLUSA and RED BLUFFS.

For particulars apply at the Office of the Company, corner Jackson and Front sts,

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Through Boats for Marysville.

FROM this date the following Steamers will run through to MARYSVILLE:

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Leaving Pacific Wharf at 4 P. M.. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to SAM'L J. HENSLEY,

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JANSON, BOND & CO., Importers & Jobbers of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Have removed their stock to

95 BATTERY, CORNER OF CLAY STREET,

Where they will be happy to wait on their friends. They have in store and constantly arriving—

India, Dwight, Stark & Salmon Fall Brown Drills;
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Cotton Duck, various brands, from no 000 to 10;
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White, Blue and Scarlet Blankets, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, &c.

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148 Clay street, first stone building below Montgomery st.

au31-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

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Per LATE ARRIVALS From NEW YORK

CASES of new style of fancy Cassimere PANTS;
Cases of plain and fancy Satinett Pants;
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In addition to the above we have a great variety of Goods in our line too numerous to mention, selected by one of the firm now in New York, which will be sold at the lowest market rates, by the package or single dozen; to which we invite the early attention of buyers

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Granite store, No 72 Battery street,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES and PROVISIONS. 205 Clay street, Plaza Goods delivered in any part of the city without charge

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Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips,

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NO. 82 BATTERY STREET,

Between Commercial and Sacramento streets,

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N. B.—Repairing promptly attended to. Good assortment Concord Stage Harness ... Stage Stocks and Lashes, of the best quality, constantly on hand. ap3tf

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SAMUEL ADAMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, corner of Clay and Dupont streets, San Francisco.

One of the largest assortments of Drugs, Chemicals, and approved Medicines that can be found, and constantly increasing by direct importation.

Ships' Medicine Chests Replenished. a3tf

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SAMUEL PILLSBURY,

— DEALER IN —

Hay, Oats, Wheat, Barley, Bran,

SHORTS, CORN MEAL, CHICKEN FEED,

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Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of

FEED GRAIN AND HAY,

which he will sell at the lowest rates........FOR CASH.

Also—HUCK'S & LAMBERT'S

Patent Anti-Friction Axle Grease,

a very superior article, and highly recommended by Teamsters. Orders from the country attended to with promptness and despatch. Water by the Barrel or Cask. Horses Watered be the week.

NIANTIC FEED STORE,

116½ SANSOME ST., COR. OF CLAY,

☞Under the Niantic Hotel. my1-6m

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

The undersigned is sole agent for the saale of D. FRANK PALMER'S Artificial Legs, in California. About 2000 of these legs are now in use. Orders received and information given by JARVIS JEWETT.

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THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,

For Communion and Medicinal Purposes,

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Southwest Corner of Battery and Clay Streets.

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Purchase Certificates of deposit, and other Exchange, and transact a general Banking Business.

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The Eyes! The Eyes!! The Eyes!!

Dr. E. H. PARDEE. Oculist.

AFTER A PROTRACTED BLINDNESS OF MORE than five years, DR. PARDEE has made himself thoroughly and scientifically acquainted with all disorders of the EYE, and is now practicing, with universal success, the same treatment by which he was cured.

A WORD OF CAUTION—The EYE is far too precious and delicate an organ to be trifled with or made the subject of random experiments; therefore it would be exceedingly unwise and perhaps dangerous to accept any of the "never-failing cures" that are tendered by the mistaken kindness of all around, for every one offers a specific for diseases of the Eye.

Many patients can be seen daily at the office of Dr. PARDEE, in different stages of recovery.

Office—San Francisco, west of the Plaza, opposite the Plaza Market, one door north of the Poortsmouth House, up-strairs

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RATS, COCKROACHES AND FLIES. A thorough Destroyer and Exterminator. Prepared and sold by Samuel Adams.

MISCELLANY.

The Young Samoan Teacher.

The island of Upolu is one of the most beautiful and fertile in the South Seas. Its lofty mountains, which run along its whole length, are covered with thick woods, having lovely valleys running between them.

In 1840, nearly the whole of its population had embraced Christianity; but a few tribes still cling to their heathen ideas and practices. In that year a Christian native happened to visit one of these heathen tribes, and during his stay among them he was in the habit of regularly reading a portion of God's word. While he was thus engaged, a youth, who evidently seemed at a loss to account for this strange employment of his time, watched him with much earnestness and curiosity, wondering greatly what he could be doing. At length he could not hide his feelings, and ventured to ask the man what he was doing, and if the thing he held in his hand was a god. "I am talking to my book," said he. "What does it say?" asked the lad. "It tells me a great many wonderful things about the great God, and about the creation of the world and of man, and about Jesus Christ, the Savior of men."

"Will it talk to ME, and tell ME those things?" asked the boy.

"Yes, if you can talk to it," replied the Christian; "not with the mouth, but with the mind and heart; and you must learn from the teacher how to do this."

"Oh, I should like to learn," said the youth; "where is the teacher? I will go with him."

"He is across the mountain," said the man, "at Fasetootai."

Delighted to hear this, he could not be kept back from starting at once to the place, that he might learn to read; not doubting but that he could do so at once, and would return the next day with his new found treasure. Mountains, woods, streams, were as nothing in his path, and he eagerly pushed on to the Christian settlement. Here everything wore a different appearance from his own native village. Wherever he looked, he saw order and cleanliness; the people, no longer naked savages, were clothed in suitable garments. Nothing discouraged, however, our litle hero asked for the teacher's house. 'There it is; you see those animals feeding on the lawn in front of it.' said a native.

But the little savage had already drawn the teacher's attention, who came towards him, and to whom he made known his wishes to be taught. So the next morning, after having been combed and clothed, he was admitted into the school-room. Nor was he long in learning the A, B, C, and so delighted was he with his accomplishment, that nothing could prevent him from forthwith returning over the mountains to teach it to his friends. Here he insisted on their forming a circle round him, and learning the alphabet from his lips. This done, he was compelled to seek again the mountain-path, which led him to Fasetootai. 'So you are come back again,' said the teacher. 'Yes, I come to learn more.' But no sooner had he learned 'more,' than back he trudged to impart 'more' to his pupils. He could not be persuaded to wait until his own educational course had been completed, lest they should 'forget.' Thus he learned and taught, journeying to and fro over the rugged mountains, till his efforts had met with considerable success. At length, a teacher was placed in his village, and he was able to seek undisturbed that knowledge which he so greatly desired, and which is able to make the most unholy pure, the most wretched happy, and ignorant wise unto salvation by faith in Christ Jesus.—*Juv. Mis. Herald.*

Old Dog Tray.

Mr. Charles R——, a poor author, living in the outskirts of Paris, had owing to him a debt of five hundred and twenty francs, which he never expected to get, so long had it been due, and so often had he applied in vain for it.

However, finding himself entirely without money, a situation by no means uncommon among authors, he resolved to try the non-paying debtor once more.

What were his amazement and delight, when a note of five hundred francs and a twenty franc piece were placed in his hands. Regarding it as an absolute providence, he resolved to change the gold piece, and testify his gratitude to heaven by giving it in alms on his way home.

Placing the note in his pocket book, he fulfilled his benevolent design, and no beggar applied in vain during his long walk.

As he drew near home, a wretched little dog came to him and besought his attention to its starving condition. At any other time he might have rudely driven it away; but this evening his heart was open, and he concluded to take the poor brute with him. True, his wife hated dogs, but he trusted his good fortune to soften her heart as it had his.

It was quite dark when he reached home, and he entered the house with his dog close to his heels.

"What is that?" cried the lady, preparing to drive the intruder out of the door.

"Only a poor little dog I have made bold to bring home with me. But listen, wife, to my good fortune."

As he related the story, the good lady became molified, and the little dog was almost forgotten.

"See, here is the money, safe in my pocket-book," concluded the husband, putting his hand in his pocket to furnish the proof of his story.

"But no pocket-book was there! It was gone! And despair seized the poor author's heart.

Rage again rose in the good wife, and the dog was an admirable scapegoat.—Seizing a stick—

"Get out of my house?" she cried. "But for attending to you, that stupid man would not have lost his money!"

But the dog would not move, and cowered closer to the feet of the first friend, who had not now the heart to save him.—So lifting him in her arms, the angry lady prepared forcibly to eject him, when, lo! there tightly grasped in his mouth was the missing pocket-book, which the obscurity had prevented their seeing before. It had fallen through a rent in the man's pocket, and the grateful creature had picked it up and kept it safely till discovered.

There is at this day no more honored member of the author's family than the now fat and sleek dog, who ever occupies the warmest corner of the hearth.

DANGEROUS MEN.—The *Sac. Union* has the following:

"These Texas men appear to think that the free men of this State can be driven like the Indians on the western borders of that State, at the point of a few hundred bayonets. They thought at first that five hundred men would be as many as they would need. They flattered themselves that the "shopkeepers" in San Francisco would not fight—that they would run if a handful of brave men presented themselves before them. These San Francisco men did not belong to a fighting stock, because they were peaceably attending to their own business—did not walk the streets with pistol and bowie-knife on their persons, and had not killed or shot their man in a street fight.—Upon this point Judge Terry and General Howard have probably changed their minds since one was captured by the Committee, and the other had his little army and their arms taken before his eyes, while he deemed that duty or prudence required him to beat a retreat from the city. The most dangerous men in the world are quiet men, who have made up their minds that the time has come to fight.

And, when men quit their work—when draymen, with loads of goods, stop right in the street and unharness their horses—leave their drays and loads—mount their horses, and appear on parade as cavalry in fifteen minutes after the bell sounds, it is high time to believe those men are in earnest, and ready to fight to the death when ordered.

This is precisely the condition of things in San Francisco. Such men are not to be fooled with or despised by the State authorities.

A STRIKING PARALLEL.—The New York Evangelist closes an excellent article on Mormonism at the Salt Lake City, as follows:

"One way or another, this anomaly in our country will be swept away. Such a disgrace cannot continue forever. The wave of population is rolling rapidly to the West, and will soon pass the crest of the Rocky Mountains. Then this heathen state will be shattered by the strong arm of the government, unless it is already sunk ieto dissolution by its own vices

"Its doom seems to be marked in the very place where it stands. It is fit that this modern Sodom should rear its profane temple by the shores of the Salt Lake, which is the Dead Sea of America; for sooner or later it will share the miserable fate of the ancient cities of the plain."

NOT JUSTICE, BUT PARDON.—One morning, a beautiful girl, fourteen years of age, presented herself, alone, at the gate of one of the palaces of France. It was when the first Napoleon was Consul. Her tears and woe moved the keeper, a kind-hearted man, to admit her. She found her way to the presence of Napoleon, as he was passing through one of the apartments accompanied by several of his ministers. In delirium of emotion, the child rushed to his feet, and exclaimed, "Pardon, sire! pardon for my father!"

"And who is your father?" said Napoleon, kindly, "who are you?" "I am Miss Lajolais," she replied, "and my father is doomed to die." "Ah, Miss," said Napoleon, "but this is the second time, in which your father has conspired against the State. I can do nothing for you!" "Alas, sire!" the poor child exclaimed, "I know it: but the first time papa was innocent; and today I do not ask for justice—I implore pardon, pardon for him!" Napoleon's lips trembled, tears filled his eyes, and taking the little hand of the child in both of his, he tenderly pressed it, and said: "Well, my child, yes! For your sake I will forgive your father. This is enough. Now rise and leave me."

MOTIVES TO HOLINESS.—A man who has been redeemed by the blood of the Son of God should be pure. He who is an heir of life should be holy. He who is attended by the celestial beings, and who is soon—he knows not how soon—to be translated to heaven, should be holy. Are angels my attendants? Then I should walk worthy of their companionship. Am I soon to go and dwell with angels? Then I should be pure. Are these feet soon to tread the court of heaven? Is this tongue soon to unite with heavenly beings in praising God? Are these eyes of mine soon to look on the throne of eternal glory, and on the ascended Redeemer? Then these feet and eyes and lips should be pure and holy, and I should be dead to the world and live for heaven.—*Albert Barnes.*

GREAT OCEAN CURRENT OF THE PACIFIC.—Lieut. Bent, of the U. S. Navy, read a paper recently before the New York Geographical and Statistical Society, upon the great ocean current of the Pacific, corresponding with the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic. The Japanese have known it for many years, and called it the Kurosino or black stream, from its dark-blue color as compared with that of the adjacent ocean. Springing from the great equatorial current of the Pacific, it washes the coast of Japan with an average velocity of 35 or 40 miles, when it turns westward towards the American continent, its velocity and distinctness of outline diminishing as it approaches the North. It corresponds in almost every particular to the Gulf Stream, mollifying the climate of the Pacific coast of North America, as the latter does the northern coast of Europe.

INCREASING THE DURABILITY OF TIMBER.—Mr. Reynolds, the agent of the copperas works at Stafford, Vermont, says that timber saturated with copperas and exposed to all weather for forty years, is found perfectly sound and hard, and to have become something of the nature of stone. Timber thus soaked—one pound of copperas to two gallons of water,—will, he says, last more than twice as long as that which has not been so prepared. It is also thought that timber saturated with a solution of rusted iron in wood vinegar, would last fifty years or more.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Mary and Mason, No. 8.

PUNISHMENT.—We left Mason and his mother crying. They have ceased now.—Listen.

"What is the matter mother?"

"I will have to punish you my child." said Mrs. Martin, with a sorrowful voice.

"What for, mother?"

The truth is, Mason had altogether forgotten that he had violated the rule that morning,—he had endeavored to be a good boy all day—he had felt an unusual proneness to goodness—an attraction that was strange yet delightful. He was conscious of a perfect *intention* to do right and be good, and hence he felt bold and innocent. But that was not all. He not only had the intention, but several times during the day he had successfully resisted temptation to do wrong, and he was, if anything unusual, a little vain of his goodness. Then too when he cried, because his mother was crying, he instinctively felt that to be good, al though he could not tell why, and when he asked why his mother cried, he was almost overwhelmed to be told that he was to be punished. His question "what for, mother?" expressed at once sympathy surprise and ignorance; sympathy however predominated; hence he felt more curious than rebellious. He did not exactly see the connection between his mother's reply and his question, and he felt less interest in that connection, than he did in finding out why his mother cried; so he asked again.

"What is the matter mother?"

"I am *sorry* because I must punish you."

He began to see, but still he could hardly believe this to be the cause of her grief. If she did not want to punish him, why did she do it; besides, he did not remember being bad, so he said, "I did'nt do anything mother."

"Yes my child, you forget this morning, when you did not know your lesson, and when you felt unkindly towards me.

Mason reflected a moment and remembered it,—a change came over his spirit; he looked guilty and ashamed; again another change, and his face lit up as he said.

"But you forgave me mother."

"Yes my child I forgave you,—I am not displeased with you now,—I love you and do not wish to punish you; but I respect my rule and must do so. You have proved that you were penitent this morning, by being a good boy since then, and that makes me feel the more sad in enforcing the rule. I will not punish you as much as if you had not become penitent, but still it is my duty to punish you somewhat. I am bound as much by the rule as you are."

Mason looked very serious. In his little soul there was now a conflict. He knew that his mother loved him, and he could not help respecting her, because she respected her word:—but at the same time he did not want to be punished. His countenance evinced his feelings. His mother saw it and her face saddened. This sorrowful look on her features, decided the conflict in Mason's bosom. He felt that his punishment was just, and believing that it would not be severe, he was willing to be punished, because he knew that his mother was not displeased. Although he did not want to be punished, still he saw that his mother was only doing right to inflict it, and he felt pity for her because he saw it made her sad, but that was not all; his pity soon vanished and gave place to a feeling almost of indignation against himself. He felt like punishing himself, he blamed himself for having made his mother unhappy. Pity for his mother returned. Tears trickled from his little eyes and he hugged up closer to her bosom. He loved her the more because she was about to punish him. She saw his tears, and once more mingled hers with his and kissed him.

They were silent for some moments; Mrs. Martin spoke first saying, "I intend to put you to bed, but I will bring your supper up. I will make you as happy as I can whilst you are being punished, but still you must go to bed at once."

Thus saying they went up stairs to his little bed-room where he was undressed and left alone for awhile.

Mrs. M. now felt almost ashamed that she had cried over so small a thing as this seemed since it was done. The little boy's meek spirit too touched her,—he had not even cried out loud; he did not seem to regard it as punishment at all; he seemed contented if not happy under it. "How foolish to cry," thought she, but just then two new tears burst out from her lids; tears of affection, and she had to laugh at herself.

Who that smiles at Mrs. Martin's softness will dare say that in like circumstances, she, will be harder hearted? Who is there that wants to be? Rob me af everything but a justly tender heart.

Would that all mothers had the conscience and the firmness of Mrs. Martin. It was not her tenderness that was remarkable, neither her firmness; but it was a God-like blending of both. W. C.

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO., General Agency and Employment Office.—The Young Mens' Christian Association, with a view to facilitate the finding of employment for all who are in need of it, and also to protect from imposition, have authorized the undersigned to open an Employment Office under their supervision. Applications are received for clerks and others in confidential positions, for teachers of schools and private teachers, for mechanics and farm hands, for seamstresses, day laborers, cooks, nurses and servants, both male and female, and also for Chinese help. All persons wishing to employ will readily appreciate the advantages which this office possesses for answering their wants in the most satisfactory manner.

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Golden Eagle Hotel, 181 K, bet. 6th and 7th, D. E. Calahan.
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C S Coffin, Phoenix boot and shoe store, 85 J street.
Kohler & Rueff, boots, shoes and hats, 143 J street.
J Ryan, boot and shoe store
Emanuel Blockman, clothing and variety store, J street,

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Light & Pierson, dentists, 87 J street.
Dr. Baille, Physician and Druggist, 153 J street.
Dr Nobel, physician and surgeon, N House, cor 10 and I sts.
Dr. D. W. Whitmore, 4th street, between I and J.
Dr. R. B. Hall, 4th street, between I and J.

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Watson & Shafer, blacksmithing and hay yard, K bet 9 & 10.
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McManus, K street, corner 8th.

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Bowstead & Co., Eureka Foundry Front st bet O and P.
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Antrobus and Co Intelligence Office 4th bet J K.
J Randall and Co. Wagon Shop 7th bet J and K.
Graves & Clark, Stock and Hay market corner I and 6 strs.
Fancy Dyeing and Scouring Establishment, Jackson and Co, 5th st bet J and K.
Gustavus Byrider, Taylor 3rd st bet J and K.
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John F. Crafford, agent Golden Era and Sun, 217 J street.
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N Dingley, coffee and spice manufacturer I st near 1st.
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St Louis Market, Hector, 154 K st, between 5th and 6th.
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John A. Kellenberger's shaving saloon, 23 K street.
Thomas McAlpin, house, sign and steamboat painter, 36 K st
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Cochran & Comray, coppersmiths and plumbers, 2d street.
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G W Watson, Daguerreotypes, 70 J street,
J R Ray, fruit and seed store, 70 J street.
L Keller, furniture and bedding, 170 J street.
Cloutman, plain and ornamental sign painting, 4th street
Sands & English, confectioners 145 J street.
Johnson & Little, cabinet and turning shop, south side of K bet 3d and 4th st.
Roller & Co. Empire Markets, 22 K street
C Rare, lock and bell hanger, 6th st, bet J and K
Marshall & Nye, carriage, wagon and plow maker, J st
Peter Bohl, Empire Bakery, J st, bet th and 11th
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Rev. HENRY DURANT, A. M., Principal.

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Mrs. LEDA G. BUCKNAM, Principal Teacher in the Department for Young Ladies.

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Mrs. DURANT has the superintendence of the Family Department for young men, and Mrs. WHITE of that for young ladies.

THE Academic year of this institution is divided into two terms of five months each. The Summer term commences on the 28th of May, and will close on the 31st of October. The Fall vacation will continue four weeks.

At the close of each term there will be a thorough examination of the pupils in all their studies, by a committee appointed for the purpose by the Trustees.

After each examination there will be a public rehearsal at which the mode of teaching and the general proficiency of the pupils will be exhibited.

The department for young men is under the superintendence and instruction of Rev. Henry Durant, Principal of the school. It is kept in the commodious building erected for the special purpose on the College grounds at the corner of eleventh and Harrison streets.

The department for young ladies is under the superintendence of Rev. A. F. White, and the immediate instruction of Mrs. Bucknam. The building in which it is kept is spacious and entirely surrounded with verandahs on the first and second stories. It is arranged thorughout with special reference to thorough ventilation. It is situated on Broadway within about five minutes walk of the steamboat landing, Each department has its appropriate pleasure ground, entirely separated and securely inclosed and pleasantly shaded with evergreen oaks.

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In the department for young men, the price of tuition for four weeks, including the languages is	$6,00
Music	10,00
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Payments for every four weeks in *advance.*

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Though in some instances not agreeing with the orthography and pronunciation which certain individuals, cliques, and small communities may at present follow, I nevertheless regard it as the Standard Dictionary for all deep and correct knowledge of the English language. We use it as such in this institution—M. Conant, Principal of Bridgewater State Normal School.

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3d Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th Because he has of late, after much experimenting and expense, brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere and judge for themselves.

☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

DONT FORGET THE PLACE,
☞ New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's, San Francisco. feb16-3m

APOTHECARIES HALL
LITTLE & CO.
137
137

THE BEST MEDICINES
—AT—
LOW PRICES!
—oo—
PHYSICIANS' PRESCIPTIONS
VERY CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED, FROM THE Purest and Best Medicines, at
ONE HALF
the rates usually charged by Apothecaries.

☞We also offer the Largest and Finest Assortment of

PERFUMERY
—AND—
TOILET ARTICLES
In the City, as very low rates.

☞The public are respectfully informed that no efforts will be spared on our part to deserve their patronage.

Wm, B. LITTLE & CO.
Apothecaries and Practical Chemists,
137 Montgomeryst. bet Clay & Commercial.
jan

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
WM. M. HIXON, Practical Uoholsterer,
No. 172 Clay street,

WOULD call the attention of purchasers to his stock consisting of every variety of Parlor and House Decoratings of every description.

Silk and Worsted Damasks; Cotton and Worsted do; Cornices, Gimps, Fringes, Buff and White Linen for Shades; Painted Shades, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gold, Velvet, Satin, and Commit HOUSE PAPERS, from 12 1-2 cents to $5 per Roll, with Borders to match.

Oil loths, Carpets, Druggetts, Mattings, &c.

Furniture Recovered and Varnished.

UPHOLSTERY WORK of every kind done at the shortest notice.

Goods sold and work done on the most reasonable terms. All in want of such Goods please call and be satisfied that I conduct my business with honesty of purpose and dispatch so as to merit the confidence of the public.

WM. M. HIXON, No. 172 Clay street, few doors above Montgomery street.
San Francisco. July 17, 1585. ?m

AVERY & COGSWELL,
Corner of Sacramento and Davis Streets
San Francisco.
—ooo—

Importers and Dealers in Stoves, Ships' Cabooses, Ranges and Kitchen Fixtures generally, also Manufacturers of the celebrated Mississippi Cooking stoves, for Steamships and Hotels, Tin Iron and Copper wares.
Jobbingat sight. Terms Cash. feb14-3m

G. & W. SNOOK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares
—ALSO—
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Parlor Grates, Marbleized Iron Mantles, Lead Pipe Sheet Lead, Force and Lift Pumps, Brass Cocks, Couplings, Hose,
Tin Ware,
And Cooking Utensils of all Kinds,

As they keep none but the best of Workmen, and use the best materials, they are always willing to warrant their work.

☞Repairing and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

TILSON, BROPHY & FRAZIER'S
PHILADELPHIA
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
CORNER OF SECOND AND C STREETS,
MARYSVILLE.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.

THE undrsigned, having purchased the entire interest of Mrs. E. Woodward, in the Philadelphia House, will continue it under the above name. The building is thoroughly fire-proof and is one of the largest and best ventilated Hotels in the city. It has been fitted up with great care and at heavy expense, and may fairly take rank among the most commodious and well appointed Hotels in Marysville.

The Proprietors believing that a thorough and well kept Temperance Hotel was called for in this city, have determined to supply this want. They have spared no pains to make this house equal, in all its appointments, to any house in the city, and the liberal patronage which has ever been extended to it, encourages them in the belief that they can afford better accommodations than can be procured at any other Hotel in California at the same rate of charge. The rooms and bedding are not inferior to the first class hotels, which they claim this to be in everything except in prices.

Rooms kept for the accommodation of Families expressly.

Stages leave this House every morning for every part of the mines.

An Express wagon will be in waiting to convey Baggage to and from the Hotel, free of charge.

TERMS.
Meals (each) 50 cts. Lodging per night 50 cts.
Nov 23-tf DR. TILSON & CO.

DR. N. THURSTON,
AND
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D
Have taken room No 9 at
AMORY HALL,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, California

CHEAP WINDOW-SHADES,
FIRE-BOARD PATTERNS, &C.
INVOICES NOW OPENING.

1000 PAIRS FIGURED PAPER CURTAINS, AT one dollar per pair, with a large lot of Landscape Shades, Boquet Centres, and Vases.

Also, a large invoice of new and beautiful styles Fire-Board Patterns, among which are views of the Capitol at Washington, New York Post Office, Boston, Bunker Hill, etc., etc., with an endless variety of rich Fancy Patterns, Flower Vases, and Boquets, in Gold and Velvet.

Also, Paper Hangings and Borders suitable for Parlors, Saloons, and Private Houses, of every style and variety

For sale cheap, wholesale and retail, by
G. W. CLARK,
je29-tf No 131 Clay street, south side.

ELLING OFF
BELOW NEW YORK PRICES, FOR SIXTY DAYS, AT
FRANK BAKER'S.
$175,000 IN CARPETS.
PAPER HANGINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, the Largest and Best and most beautiful assortment of CARPETS ever offered for sale in this country, and will be sold at New York Prices— and NO HUMBUG!

8,000 yards Velvet Carpets	$1,12½	to	$2,25
14,000 yards Brussels Carpet	1,00	to	1,87
50,000 yards super Ingrain Carpet	50	to	1,25
10,000 yards Three-Ply Carpet	1,50	to	1,75
75,000 yards Oil Cloth	45	to	1,37
18,000 yards Curtain Damask	1,00	to	2,62
2,000 pairs Muslin and Lace Curtains	2,00	to	20,00
10,000 pairs Window Shades	1,50	to	10,00
00,000 rolls Paper Hangings	8	to	45

Buff and White Holland, for Window Shades:

Gimps, Tassels, Loops, and every article in the way of Furnishing.

☞Call and examine our Stock, and save 25 per cent. in buying. FRANK BAKER,
jly6 110 and 112 Clay street, below Sansome.

NOW IS THE TIME!!
BRONSON BROTHEPS,
....OF THE....
BOSTON CHEAP STORE!
No. 147 Washington Street,
Having just received, in addition to their former larg stock, an Invoice of
$20,000 WORTH OF
DESIRABLE CLOTHING
WHICH WAS BOUGHT FOR
CASH,
By their resident Partner in the States are now enabled and determined to offer Goods to their friends and the public at PRICES which
DEFY COMPETITION!
No. 147 Washington Street,
Montgomery Block.

We have also received an invoice of
Ladies' Misses' and Childrens'
SHOES AND GAITERS,
Which we will sell at
COST,
as we intend to close out the Boot and Shoe Business.
feb14-tf BRONSON BROTHERS.

PROCLAMATION,
NOT
BY THE MAYOR.

As different kinds of Goods have been scarce of late particulary in our line, we wish to inform our numerous friends and patrons, we have received on the last Steamers, The LARGEST STOCK of Ladies' Gents' Misses and Children's,

BOOTS & SHOES

ever opened at one time in this country.

We solicit a call from all to examine our MAMMOTH STOCK before purchasing elsewhere. New designs of every Style and Quality imported, and of our own manufacture which we are offering at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
HOLCOLMBE & DOLE.
Corner Clay and Kearny, opposite the Plaza.
Pioneer Store, 73 Long Wharf, between Sansome and Battery. H. & D.

REMOVAL.
BUCKELEW & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO 206 CLAY street, Plaza, where they have opened a large assortment of New and Select Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Crushed Sugar,
Granulated do,
Powdered do,
Loaf do,
Batavia do,
China do,
N. Orleans do,
Pingfa do,
S. Island do,
E. B. Syrup
Stewart's do,
N. Orleans do,
S. Island do,
White Beans,
California do,
Chili do,
Salt Pork,
Mackeral,
Smoked Beef,
Lard in kegs,
do in tins,
Haxall Flour,
Suffolk Mills do,
Domestic do,
Rye do,
Graham do,
Wheat Grits,
Fine Hominy,
Coarse do,
Citron, Currants,
Lemon Syrup,
Raspberry do,
Ginger Snaps,
Fine Green Tea,
Fine Black do,
Rio Coffee,
Java do,
Costa Rica do,
Manilla do,
Fresh ground do,
Goshen butter,
Oregon do,
Fresh do,
N. Y. Cheese,
California do,
Pearl starch,
Fresh Eggs,
Maine do,
Sperm Candles,
Adam do,
California Brooms,
Tomato Catsup,
Walnut do,
Mushroom do,
White W. Vinegar,
Cider do,
Split Peas,
Olive Oil,
Carolina Rice,
Corn Starch,
Rice Flour,
Dried Apples,
Dried Whortleberries,
Bird Seed,
Potatoes, Onions,
Almonds,
Farina, Tapioca,
Pearl Sago,
Sal-Soda,
Cream Tartar,
Sup. Carb. Soda,
Macaroni,
Vermacella,
Saleratus, salt,
Reeve's Oysters,
Piper's do,
Dayton's do,
Clams, Lobsters,
Pie Fruits,
Jams and Jellies,
Chocolate,
Chocolate Paste,
French Mustard,
English do,
California do,
Raisins, Figs,
Pepper, Ginger,
Mace, Spices,
Tubs, Buckets,
Soft and hard soap,
Olives, Prunes,
Cherries, peaches,
Lamp Oil,
Campheme,
Dried Pdaches,
Ass'd Essences
Cuttle Fish,
Crackers,
Walnuts.

These Goods are offered in large or small quantities, at reduced prieces, the quality guaranteed, and delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

sept28- M. S. BUCKELEW,
C. O. GERBERDING.

NEW STYLES FOR 1856
FISHER & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS AND LEADERS OF FASHION,
Corner Montgomery and Commercial streets,
HAVE RECEIVED PER "UNCLE SAM," the largest and most magnificent assortment of Gents' and Childrens'
Hats and Caps,

Ever displayed on the Pacific coast, among which may be found Gents' Opera Caps, Gents' Travelling Caps, Gents Office Caps, Gents' London Caps, Gents' Parisian Flurry Caps, Gents' Smoking Caps, Gents' U. S. Navy Caps, Gents Congress Caps, Gents' Paris Jocky Caps, Gents' West Point Caps, Gents' Promenade Caps, Gents' English Navy Caps etc., etc.

Also, several new patterns

GENTS' BUSINESS HATS,

Also, a large assortment of LADIES' AND CHILDENS GOODS, among which are some of the richest and mo superb ever opened in this city.

☞Ladies and Gentlemen, remember that these Good are found only at FISHER & CO'S,
feb22-3m Corner Montgomery and Commercia sts

JONES, WOOL & CO.
ORNAMENTERS AND GILDERS,
89 Montgomery street, near California,—San Francisco.
Looking Glass, Portrait and Picture Frames.
Gilt, Ornamented, and Plain Cornices.
Importers of Mirrors, Looking Glass Plates, Rosewood Black Walnut and Gilt Mouldings.
OLD FRAMES RE-GILT.
usg3

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 193 CALIFORNIA ST.

THIS INSTITUTION first opened Sept. 20th, 1852, and now (it is believed) the oldest SELECT SCHOOL in this city—still embraces in its course of instruction: LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, SPANISH, MUSIC, and all the branches of a finished English Education. A limited number of young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principals. French and Spanish pupils taught to Speak and Write the English Language, with propriety. For particulars, see circulars; or consult the Principals, 193 California street.

MR. & MRS. WILLIAMSON.

P. S.—In this Institution, Professor DE LAGUNA, a highly educated gentleman, from Paris, and eminently successful as a teacher, will from this day conduct the French, Spanish and German Department. mh29-1m*

EXPRESSES.

LANGTON'S
PIONEER
EXPRESS,

WE will dispatch a DAILY EXPRESS from ou Offices in
SAN FRANCISCO,
No. 154, Corner Montgomery & Sacramento sts
SACRAMENTO.
In Hiller & Andrew's new building, corner of J and Third streets, adjoining Drexel, Sather & Church's Banking House.
MARYSVILLE,
Banking House of Wilkinson & Co., opposite the Plaza, on First street.

FOR THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

Nevada, Grass Valley, Rough and Ready, Orleans Flat Moore's Flat, Wolf Creek, Snow Point, German Bar Eureka South, Concord Bar, Scott's Flat, Kanaka Creek, Cherokee Corral, Eureka North, Monte Cristo, Craig's Flat French Corral, Forest City, Minnesota, Smith's Diggings Chipp's Diggings, City of Six, Greenville, Foster's Bar Camptonville, Galena Hill, Railroad Hill, Young's Gold Hill Oak Valley, San Juan, Sweetland's, Hess's Crossing, Plum Valley, Goodyear's Bar

AND DOWNIEVILLE.

☞TREASURE, PACKAGES, and LETTERS transmitted to and from the above points with unrivalled dispatch and security.

☞GOLD DUST and COIN forwarded to all parts of the United States and Europe, insured or uninsured, at as low rates as can be done by any house, with security.

Our Treasure Express will always be accompanied by faithful Messengers.

☞NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c., collected or negotiated, and all orders attended to promptly.

☞PURCHASES, of every description made. Forwarding of Merchandise and Commissions of every nature, attended to intelligently and with promptitude.

Exchange For Sale, in Sums to Suit, on
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall street, New York;
E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia;
J. W. CLARK and CO., Boston;
E. W. CLARK and Co., St. Louis;
RIGGS and CO., Washington, D. C.
And payable at all the principal cities in the Atlantic States

In consequence of the late financial disasters, and in order to protect buyers of Exchange on the East, an agreement has been entered into with RIGGS and CO., according to which, the remittances made on account of exchange drawn become a special fund for the payment thereof, as shown by the following extract of Messrs. Riggs and Co's letter dated New York, September 5, 1855.

"We note your remarks in relation to the manner of keeping your account, and that you wish us to regard the shipments of dust, and remittances made by you, as designed exclusively to meet your drafts on us, as from time to time advised, and that they should not be applied to any other purpose whatever. This we fully understand, and if at all important to you to assure your customers, you may say that we regard each shipment of Gold Dust made by you as designed specifically to cover the drafts drawn against it by you."

And in order the more fully to protect buyers, arrangements have been made, that, in case of loss of treasure by any steamer, there will be no delay in the payment of drafts—no waiting for the adjustment of the loss by the insurance offices—but the drafts will be paid promptly at sight as usual, as if no disaster had occurred.

LANGTON & CO, Proprietors.

HUNTER & CO'S EXPRESS,

RUN A DAILY EXPRESS TO Placervill Coon Hollow, Weaverville, Diamon Springs, Mud Springs, Ringgold, Kingsville, Nashvill Quartzville, White Rock, Aurum City.

CONNECTING AT SACRAMENTO WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
To San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe.

Gold Dust, Specie, Valuable Packages &c. &c., receive and forwarded.

Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all Express busines promptly attended to with despatch.

Office in San Francisco, at Wells, Fargo & Co's, No. Montgomery Street. HUNTER & CO

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
KENNEDY & BELL

Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of San Francisco, that they have opened a new store

No. 140 Sacramento Street,

where housekeepers can always find a large stock of new and well selected Goods, such as

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain
CARPETINGS;
WINDOW SHADES
Of every description;
SHEET AND ROLL OIL CLOTHS
Of superior quality;
DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATTS, MATTING
Damask Table Covers, &c.

We are prepared to sell the above Goods at twenty cent less than prices charged elsewhere.

KENNEDY & BELL,
Cheap Carpet Warehouse,
140 Sacramento st, first Carpet store above Montgome
dec14

St. Mary's Hall,
AT SONOMA.
REV. DR. VER MEHR AND WIFE......PRINCIPALS.
THE WINTER SESSION.
BEGINS ON THE 1st NOVEMBER.
Terms per Session of Five Months:

Entrance fee payable only once	$15 00
Board and Tuition	150 00
Washing, if done at the Institution	30 00
Mending, do do do	15 00
EXTRA CHARGES:	
Music, with the use of Instrument	$40 00
Drawing	20 00

Payments are to be made by half sessions of ten weeks in advance. It is unavoidable, in future, to adhere in all case to this rule. Pupils will be entered at any time, and charged accordingly; but in ordinary cases, not for less than on session.

The instruction is *thorough:* because few, but competent teachers devote all their time and energy to the same end There is taught nothing but what is really and practically useful, and even this with due regard to the wants of each pupil. For further particulars, address

J. L. VER MEHR, S

BENICIA FEMALE SEMINARY
MARY ATKINS, Principal.
Mademoiselle J. LAFFGEER, Teacher of Music.
" A. DeLOLME, Teacher of French & Drawing

THE 4th year of this Institution commenced July 23, 185 This is one of the oldest Female Seminaries in California, and therefore well known. The object of the Principal and Teachers connected with this school, is to give their pupils a thorough education, in their respective studies, an fit them for usefulness.

The usual regulations in Female Seminaries are observed and a daily account of recitations and deportment is kep and sent monthly, to the parents

In the family it is the aim to cultivate those graces which end to make home the most attractive place on earth.

JAMES BAILEY,
IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Watches, Diamonds, Rich Jewelry, &c.
No. 116 J street,
SACRAMENTO.
Particular attention paid to Watch Repairing feb 16-t

BY R. L. ALLEN,
189 and 191 Water Street, New York.

THE Implements kept embrace a great variety of Plows made up expressly for the California and Oregon markets, Harrows, Cultivators, Rollers, Seed Sowers, Horse Powers, Grain Cradles, Threshing and Fanning Machines Mills, Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers, Shovels, Spades, Hoes Scythes, Rakes, Wagons, Wheels, Carts, Wheelbarrows Pumps, Road Scrapers, Axes, Chains, etc. These implement are mostly made up from NEW and HIGHLY IMPROVED patterns, and are warranted to be of the best materials, and put together in the strongest manner, and of a superior finish.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.—A complete assortment of Hedge and Pruning Shears, Hatchets, Saws and Knives, Budding and Edging Knives, Bill Hooks, Lawn and Garden Rakes, Garden Engines, Syringes and Waterpots, Transplanting Trowels, Scoffiers, Hand Plows, Lawn Scythes, etc

Castings, Skeleton Plows, Harrow Teeth, and Iron Work of all kinds done to order in the cheapest and best manner Brick Machines, of the most approved patern.

Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Kettles and Cauldrons,

Wire Cloths and Sieves, of different kinds and sizes, kept constantly on hand.

Seeds for the Field and Garden—Such as Improved Winter and Spring Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnip, Cabbage, Onion, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Clover, and Grass Seeds. These are warranted fresh and superior of their kind.

Fertilizers—Guano, Lime, Plaster of Paris, Bone Dust, Superphosphate of Lime.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Orders taken for these, and executed from a choice of the best Nurseries, Gardens, and Conservatories in the United States.

Agricultural Books—A general and varied assortment o these for sale.

A Catalogue of the above Implements, Seeds, etc., of 100 pages, handsomely illustrated with plates, will be forwarded by mail, when requested, post paid.

Subscriptions to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST received. Price, $1 per volume, a weekly quarto of 416 pages the best and cheapest work of the kind published in the United States. jy 21-tf

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If you want half bound Blank Books;
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Call on the
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Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf,
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If you want anything to write on—
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SPANISH BOOKS!
AT THE
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OLLENDORF'S METHOD OF LEARNING TO READ and Write Spanish, German, French and Italian.

Dictionaries of the above languages, of various sizes, from Velasquez's large Spanish and English, to the other extreme of Neuman & Barretti's small.

—ALSO—

A small invoice of Miscellaneous Spanish Books, lately received, interesting to all who can read them. At

NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.,
Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf
dce13-1v San Francisco.